密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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PIRACIES AND OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CHINA

WHILE most of the military and bandit outrages in North and Central China against foreigners have taken place on land it is interesting to note that the most serious affairs in South China have taken place on the sea in the form of piracies against vessels flying foreign flags and officered by foreigners. The pirate menace has become so serious in the district around Hongkong and Canton that practically all foreign vessels have armed themselves against attack by the installation of machine guns and bullet-proof armor around the officers' quarters, and in addition to these precautions the vessels plying in the district between Canton and Hongkong and Macao, are now, according to recent reports, making the trip in fleets in order that the ships may afford each other mutual protection. The following list of piracies and outrages in the Canton district in recent months was compiled by the correspondent of the *Review* in Canton, Mr. Hin Wong, who states in his letter that it is not complete but serves to give some idea of the serious situation:

Piracies and Outrages in South China

Oct. 9, 1923—S. S. *Yuan Wo* attacked at Tai Hang Hao by pirates from Tao Shan. 150 passengers kidnapped, losing $55,000 worth of goods.

Nov. 14, 1923—Japanese steamer *Whampoa* attacked; three persons captured and considerable merchandise stolen.

Dec. 22, 1923—S. S. *Sunning*, outside Hongkong, capturing loot worth $60,000, wounding three persons.

Dec. 25, 1923—S. S. *Pao An*, near Shuntak, 45 passengers captured, 2 wounded, and 20 killed.

Dec. 29, 1923—S. S. *Chaochow*, between Hongkong and Swatow, 45 pirates capturing 3 passengers and loot worth about $70,000.

Dec. 24, 1923—French S. S. *An Lan*, near Chau Tao Chu, Canton, attacked by pirates, wounding 1 passenger and killing 15.

Jan. 20, 1924—S. S. *Tai Lee*, near Whan-moon, capturing 19 passengers, killing three officers including Captain Willcox, and wounding five, taking loot worth $250,000.

Jan. 23, 1924—S. S. *Hop An*, between Kongmoon and Canton, about 60 passengers captured, five killed, and about 15 wounded. In this case some pirates were later captured and punished.

February 14, 1924—near Heungshan, S. S. *Shun Heng*, capturing 75 passengers, wounding four, and taking $15,000 worth of goods.

Feb. 22, 1924—American Presbyterian Mission School at Sheklung closed because of interference by soldiers who constantly demanded ransom accompanied by threats of looting. Mr. G. W. Marshall, principal, arrived in Canton in latter part of February on British patrol boat *Robin* which had been guarding school. Sheklung authorities promised protection but frequent appearance of bandit leaders on streets of city caused decision to close school.

April 15, 1924—Portuguese steamer *Seixal* pirated near Kaukong in West River district. Captain Assis wounded and three of guards killed.

THE general list of bandit and military outrages which has been appearing in these columns of the *Review* has been increased to the extent of four incidents since the last publication of the "list" on March 22. The four new incidents all took place during March and consist of the robbery and murder of several members of an expedition sent to Kansu province by Messrs. Arnhold and Company of Tientsin, the beating and maltreatment of Father Ubinger an American Catholic priest at the town of Pushih, Hunan, an attack upon Mr. R. L. Six and a party of foreigners at Hofei, Anhwei province and an assault upon an American member of the staff of the Salt Gabelle stationed in Szechuen province. In perusing the list which follows it should be noted that it only includes incidents which have happened since the Lincheng Outrage of May 5, 1923 which itself netted one foreigner killed and some thirty others kidnapped. The list corrected to date follows and the Editor of the *Review* will appreciate corrections from readers located at interior points and more familiar with the situation.

Killings

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Italian. Inchen, Hupeh Released, shot, dying, Tungpeh, September 3.

Aug. 14—Rev. R. R. Whiteside and F. J. Watt, Church Missionary Society, Mienchow, Szechuen.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru.* Two Japanese officers killed, two captured. Fowchow, Szechuen.

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff, American Lutheran Brethren Mission, Tsaoyang. Died Jan. 12, 1924, after release.

Dec. 31—Father Achille Roenen, Belgian Mission des Ortos, Hokiao, Mongolia.

Jan. 4—Capt. F. J. Brandt, British, aboard his ship *Tsesui.* Kaochiachen, Szechuen.

Jan. 20—Capt. Willcox of Steamer *Tailee* murdered by pirates when ship was boarded on trip between Hongkong and Kongmoon.

January 28—S. S. Keh, Chinese returned student from America employed as engineer on Shantung Railway.

Kidnappings and Outrages

May 15—H. C. Rowson, British-American Tobacco company, released. Captured in April, Pakhoi, Kwangtung.

May—A. Lowe, Canadian, beaten and imprisoned by soldiers, Tsinan, Shantung.

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Inchen, Hupeh.

June—Japanese, number unstated. Changli, Chihli.

July—W. d'Arcy Weatherbe, British. Yunnan. Escaped August.

July 30—American cargo and passenger ship on Upper Yangtsze, the *Alice Dollar*, boarded by general and armed guards. Captain Tornroth, Mrs. Tornroth, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham and daughter, all wounded by bullets.

Aug. 23—French priest, Talifu, Yunnan.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru.* Fowchow, Szechuen. Two Japanese officers. Still captives.

Sept. 10—Elly Widler, Swiss citizen, arrested by Chinese military authorities at Chungking charged with smuggling arms. Ransom of $200,000 demanded. Held prisoner in a native jail in the town of Wan Hsien, Szechuen province until March 18 when released.

Sept. 20—1924. Stamm, German employe of Standard Oil Company, released on September 25 on payment ransom of Tls. 2,000. Capture took place at Luchow, Szechuen.

Sept. 23—Misses M. Darroch and M. R. Sharp, China Inland Mission, Sihwa-hsien, Honan. Released by Wu Pei-fu's troops, Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Father Timothy McDermott, American Passionists. Tungwan, Hunan. Escaped later.

Oct. 3—C. Howard Bird and wife, China Inland Mission, Fukow, Honan. Released later.

Oct. 17—F. Strauss, German Liebenzeller Mission, Hungkiang, Hunan. Released on January 4 after payment of ransom.

Oct. 23—Steamer *Sanning* pirated. Three officers wounded and held. Hongkong to Kongmoon.

Nov. 13—Bishop Adeogat Wittner, Apostolic Vicar of East Shantung. French priest and a nun. Changling, Shantung. Released.

Nov. 13—Rev. E. W. Schmalzried, Evangelical Church Mission of the United States. Tungjen, Kweichow ransomed December 20.

Dec. 7—American cargo steamer *Mei Ren* fired upon and seriously damaged by Chinese river gunboat *Hai-chow* while just outside the Shanghai harbor near the arsenal at Lung Hua. On March 7 Admiral Lin, senior Chinese naval officer, and Captain K. T. Hsu, commander of the Chinese boat called upon American Consul-General at Shanghai and apologized for the "incident" offering to pay for the damage. According to their statement the "firing was purely an accident."

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff and wife, both wounded and released, Mr. Hoff dying later.

Dec. 27—Mrs. Juline R. Kilen, American Missionary taken and released Jan. 15, 1924, American Lutheran Brethren Mission. Tsaoyang, Hupeh.

January 3—Supu, Hunan. Fathers Flavian Mullins and Arthur Benson shot at bullets piercing their clothing. American flag which flew over American Passionist Mission deliberately fired upon to show contempt. Troops belonging, to 1 1st Hunan Division responsible.

Jan. 12—Four junks loaded with wood-oil belonging to the American firm, L. C. Gillespie and Sons of Hankow taken by bandits thirty miles below Wanhsien in Szechuen province. Bandits demanded ransom of $16,000 for release of junks.

Jan. 20—Capt. Willcox of S. S. *Tailee* murdered when ship boarded by pirates between Hongkong and Kongmoon. Passengers robbed and subjected to indignities.

Jan. 23—Zi-le-Sou near Kwaihwating, Shansi province. Father Frederick Van Praet, Belgian priest, captured, held for ransom finally rescued on Feb. 15.

Jan. 24—Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, British, captured at Paotowchen west of terminus of Peking-Suiyan Railway. Escaped February 1, 1924.

Jan. 28—S. S. *Keh,* Chinese engineer graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and employed on Shantung Railway. Captured about November 1 and ransom of $80,000 demanded by bandits. Family paid over $15,000 all able to raise but Keh was finally murdered and body secretly left in street of Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung province.

Jan. 30-31—Tungchuan, Szechuen province. Friends Mission Hospital looted by soldiers. All foreigners escaped.

Feb. 1—K. E. Bessell, British Traffic Inspector employed by Peking-Mukden Railway, knocked down and severely beaten by Chinese soldiers because of his refusal to disobey railroad regulations by attaching special car demanded by soldiers for private use.

Feb. 1—Miss E. H. Allibone, China Inland Mission at Chuhsien, Szechuen province, seriously wounded in leg by bayonet in hands of Chinese soldier. China Inland Mission station located at Chuhsien and entirely occupied by women missionaries, completely looted and furnishing destroyed. Few days earlier several women connected with the Canadian Methodist Mission in Szechuen were captured by bandits while on steamer from Chungking to Tuchow but were released upon payment of ransom of $400 demanded by bandits.

Feb. 18—Rev. R. Nyrstrom, Swedish missionary and two Chinese converts mobbed, beaten and dragged through streets of Yarkand, Sinkiang. Incident resulted from fanatical preachings of a mullah of Turkish origin. Rev. Nyrstrom rescued by Chinese authorities and perpetrators of outrage punished.

Feb. 22—Ling Pao, Honan province, party of foreigners (missionaries) proceeding from Honan province to Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, held up and robbed of all jewelry and money including spectacles. Robbery perpetrated by bandits after military authorities had refused an escort.

Feb. 23—Ningpo, Chekiang province, houseboat belonging to Tobacco Products Corporation, American concern, seized upon orders of Military Governor Lu Yung-hsiang, Chinese crew thrown in jail and boat held because of refusal of American company to pay illegal tax on cigarettes levied by military authorities, in contravention of treaty between China and United States. Several other incidents of similar nature affecting other foreign companies have been reported from this province.

Feb. 26—E. A. Anderson of British-American Tobacco Company traveling in Kiangsu province on business and carrying passport in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties. When in the town of Nantungchow, located about 80 miles from Shanghai and known as the "model city," he was arrested and removed from the town. This constitutes a direct challenge to the treaty rights of foreigners to travel in the interior of China. Other foreign companies in Shanghai have reported a recent tightening up of restrictions upon foreigners in the interior but nothing of the seriousness of the affair involving Mr. Anderson. On April 5, the Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province apologized for incident and Mr. Anderson returned to Nantungchow on inspection trip.

March 1—Changchun, Manchuria province, British and Foreign Bible Society's station raided by bandits. Chinese agent struck on head with axe and killed. Society's, activities severely hampered throughout Manchuria by robbers, according to report North China *Daily News* for March 3.

March 3—Hsining, Kansu Province, Chinese employes of Arnhold and Co. of Tientsin, attacked by band of 200 bandits and two killed and several thousand taels cash stolen. Were engaged in purchase of wool.

March 9-15—Rev. Paul J. Ubinger, American Catholic priest located at Chenki, Hunan, beaten and maltreated by thirty bandit-soldiers at town of Pushih, Hunan, located about thirty miles south of Shenchow in western part of province. Outrage caused by Father Ubinger's polite request for return of his mule which soldiers had boldly stolen in main street of town.

March 24—Hofei, Anhwei province, R. L. Six and four other foreigners including two women, Miss Harmon and Mrs. A. C. Bro, attacked by Chinese mob outside city wall of Luchowfu. Mr. Six was attempting to take pictures of a religious ceremony when attacked. He was stripped of his clothing and beaten into insensibility. Miss Harmon also injured on head and face and ankle sprained. Mob lead by anti-foreign fanatic drove foreigners out of village.

March 31—American Minister sent note to Peking Foreign Office demanding punishment of Col. Chen Kuo-tung, commander of Seventh Brigade of Szechuen who assaulted an American employe of the Salt Inspectorate.

AMERICAN COMMERCE CHAMBERS FOR SOUTH CHINA

AT the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai held last week Mr. Julean Arnold in the course of an address dealing with the development of American business in South China stated that in spite of the fact that American chambers of commerce have been in existance in Central and North China for several years that nothing has been done up to the present to organize the American commercial interests in South China. The first American chamber of commerce to be organized in China was at Shanghai in 1915 and since that time other chambers have been organized in Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and Harbin and there is prospect of further bodies being organized at other places. These chambers are now very active and through the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China organized three years ago, have become the most active body of Americans in China. Some of the chambers maintain permanent offices and paid secretaries and the central organization maintains a representative in Washington which gives direct contact not only with government departments but also with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which has its headquarters in the American capital.

THE failure of the American commercial interests in South China and in Hongkong to organize in accordance with the practice of American overseas business men in other parts of the world has served to isolate them from contact with their fellows in other parts of the Far East and of more importance with the influential chambers of commerce in the United States. And this in spite of the fact that according to the recent report of the U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, Canton, China last year ranked next to Shanghai from the standpoint of Chinese products shipped to the United States. The lack of contact on the part of the American commercial interests in South China with those in Central and North China has had other unfortunate effects, according to Mr. Arnold, for the reason that the news reports which have been spread over China and also abroad regarding political conditions in Kwangtung province have had a detrimental effect upon American and other foreign business development in that region. Political conditions in South China are serious, but in spite of the disorder American and other foreign business is making progress as is shown in the export figures of Canton to the United States during 1923 which amounted to G. $35,988,737 an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year. Perhaps the foreign merchants in Canton and Hongkong have grown accustomed to the political chaos as they are rapidly doing elsewhere in China and have found ways of carrying on in spite of revolutions and counter revolutions.

BUT back to the subject of the foreign chambers of commerce in China: these organizations of business men of the various nationalities have been one of the most significant elements in the development of foreign business in the Far East since the beginning of the European War. Organized on national lines it was thought at first that they would cause confusion in the treaty ports due to the divergence of views on the part of the various foreign interests in their functions in this part of the world, but the contrary has been found to be the case. Business men—as well as men in other lines of endeavor—think pretty much alike on questions affecting their interests regardless of nationality, so that the chambers of commerce have facilitated intercourse rather than retarded it. They have facilitated intercourse among the various foreign nationalities and also with the Chinese business men through their chambers of commerce. This factor has become so pronounced that it was recently stated that if given a free hand the Chinese and foreign business men in the various ports could themselves settle many of the bothersome questions which are troubling China today in her contact with Western ideas. It is only when these problems are referred to Peking that they become involved "diplomatic questions" almost impossible of solution. In addition to the assistance which the chambers of commerce render in the solutions of problems arising in the field there is also the element of assisting merchants in the home lands in gaining a correct understanding of problems arising in the foreign field. As stated in the foregoing the American chambers of commerce in China through their contact with similar bodies at home have done much in acquainting the home people and the government with conditions in China and this has had its effect upon the formation of governmental policies. The same thing has happened in respect to the British and other foreign chambers of commerce out here and in this connection these bodies have been of great assistance to the official representatives of foreign governments in these parts. By all means American chambers of commerce should be organized in South China especially at Canton and Hongkong and it is hoped that these organizations may be formed in time to send delegates to the annual conference of the American chambers in Central and North China this fall.

Little Hope of U. S. Boxer Remission This Year

BY JACK UNDERWOOD

THE resolution introduced by Senator Lodge to remit the balance of the Boxer Indemnity as from October 1, 1917 and under such conditions and in such manner as the president of the United States may deem just, appears destined to have a hard battle for enactment. From a legislative standpoint this apparently is the closed season for the remission of foreign obligations. It was learned at Senator Lodge's office that the Foreign Relations Committee had not even considered the Boxer Indemnity resolution and it was admitted that it will not be taken up for some time.

In other official circles it was intimated that the situation in Europe has impaired the chance of the Boxer Indemnity resolution being enacted. Government officials are standing firmly for the payment of all foreign obligations and they fear that if the Boxer Indemnity is remitted, France and Germany, and many other nations will come in and ask forgiveness of their debts. It is true that there is a distinction between the Boxer Indemnity Fund and the money owing to the United States by European countries. The European obligations are for money loaned, while the Chinese fund is a war indemnification, but this difference is not given general recognition.

It is believed that the American representatives considering German reparations in Europe will work out a plan under which Germany can be placed in a position to pay her debts. If that is done, business between the United States and Europe will be greatly increased, for, under more stable conditions, European countries would proceed to stock up on American products. Under the present chaotic state of affairs Europe is living from hand to mouth with its stocks on hand cut to the minimum. Anything calculated even remotely to interfere with our settlement of European debts isn't going to get very far in Congress at this time.

Since the inauguration of the present administration, the shop-worn phrase of "more business in government and less government in business" has come to be no idle joke. Uncle Sam is not the free-spender of the good old days. The time when appropriations could be procured for non-meritorious projects has gone by and the practice of freely dipping into the public treasury has been made increasingly difficult. Mr. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, is a business man, first, last, and all the time, and if it should so happen that the Senate resolution with relation to the Boxer Indemnity should be enacted into law, it is reasonably certain that the money will be remitted under stable business conditions.

There seems to be more or less misunderstanding as to the status of the remaining part of this indemnity. It appears to be the general impression in China that there is a fund of approximately G. $15,000,000 in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Chinese government. This is not the fact. The actual amount accrued including the March 1924 payment, is less than G. $720,000. The whole amount due is G. $12,455,500. The remaining part is payable in monthly installments totalling about G. $45,000 a month or approximately G. $540,000 a year. Payments were suspended for five years from December 1917 to November 1922, inclusive. They were resumed in December 1922, and, unless the obligation is wiped off the books in the meantime, they will run until December 1945. Persons interested in efforts to expend these funds in China should take the above facts into account, for in no way can these funds be made available except as they are paid in monthly installments as stated above from receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

At least half a dozen different propositions have been submitted for the expenditure of these funds and in every case those advocating these expenditures appear to be acting under the impression that there is a fund of from G. $12,000,000 to G. $15,000,000 now in the United States Treasury. There isn't.

Officials of this government have been giving serious attention to this Boxer Indemnity proposition and while no conclusion has been reached, it may be stated that in disposing of these funds it is highly probable that the expenditures will be made in the form of a revolving fund under the control of an American-Chinese trust, the majority of which board and the chairman and treasurer will most probably be American citizens. If this plan is not adopted the money will be turned over to the Chinese government without any strings to it.

Of the various propositions submitted, the Hwai River Conservancy Scheme seems to be the one most favored, but, should the indemnities be remitted and that scheme adopted, it is fairly certain that the money will be expended only after a very thorough investigation of this scheme has been made by the United States Reclamation Service or some other authoritative body of that kind. Reclamation has been undertaken on a scientific basis in this country and of 128 projects developed within the last twenty years, only one has proven a failure.

These projects are managed with a revolving fund, that is to say that the payments for the water flowing to the land are placed in a fund and reinvested in the development of other projects. Before any project is adopted it is given most careful examination by soil experts and hydraulic engineers. Every possible precaution is taken to ensure that the cost of delivering the water to the land will not be greater than the value of that which the land produces, plus the labor cost.

Should the Boxer Indemnity be remitted and the Hwai Conservancy Scheme be adopted, there seems no doubt that some plan of this kind will be followed. The Hwai Conservancy Scheme will have to be proven a sound business proposition and one which, under capable and honest management, will return profits to the trust. Any scheme that is adopted will have to be a paying proposition and one which will return part of its earnings to the trust fund so that they may be reinvested.

If the Lodge resolution is enacted into law, the President of the United States will do one of two things: Either turn the money over to the Chinese government as a free and unconditional gift, or appoint a commission to determine which one of the various propositions submitted will do the people of China as a whole the most good. The conclusions of this commission will be based on the reports of impartial experts, probably drawn from some of the departments at Washington, and no doubt such experts will be appointed to manage and operate such projects in China as the commission may recommend. It is certain that if such a commission is appointed it will recommend only such projects as can be operated under a revolving fund.

But no matter how this money is expended—always provided the necessary legislation is enacted—it would be well to remember that the expenditures will have to be carried on until December 1945, at which time the last payment from the Chinese government is due the United States, unless, of course, the Chinese government should decide to make the whole payment at once—a conjecture which does not seem at all likely to eventuate.

To date there appears to have been a good deal of chicken-counting before the period of incubation has expired. The Boxer Indemnity has not yet been remitted and, while there may be a change of sentiment within the next thirty days-depending upon the outcome of the activities of the American delegates to the German Reparations Conference—it doesn't seem at all likely as this is written that there is going to be any remission of international debts of any kind in the near future. Remissions of the obligations of foreign governments to the United States are at present decidedly unfashionable. There seems to be a general demand on the part of Congress and of the taxpayers that these obligations should be made as they come due and this demand applies to all the nationals alike.

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1924.

Tuck to Represent Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Paper Company in China

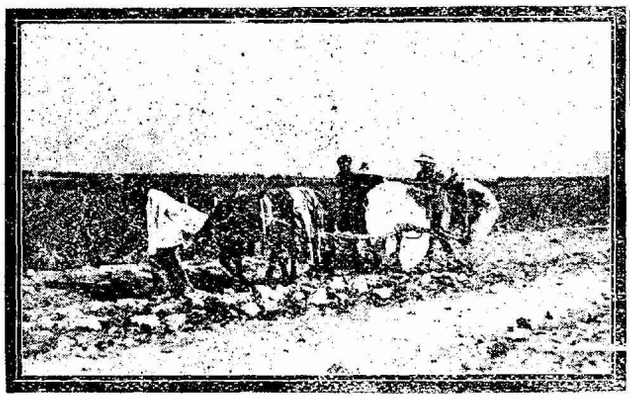
Mr. Joseph Tuck

Joseph Tuck sailed on the *President Taft* from San Francisco on March 20 and was due to arrive at Shanghai on April 11. He is a graduate of the Law School at Soochow University and received a B. B. A. degree from the College of Business Administration of the University of Washington. Before he joined the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, he took special postgraduate work in commercial law at the University of Michigan. He has worked in the parchment company for the last six months and is now coming back to represent it in China. The Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Paper Company has the reputation of being the World's Model Paper Mill. It was established in 1909 with a capital of $50,000. It is now a $6,500,000 concern, selling $4,100,000 per year.

The Problem of Agricultural Development in China

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

IT is a well recognized fact that China is in the main an agricultural country, and that upon the most advantageous use of her resources and the prosperity of her farmers depend her future financial and industrial stability. Bearing this in mind, and appreciating its importance alike from the point of view of both foreign and Chinese interests, it is not without considerable anxiety that one asks the question. What is the position of agriculture in China, both at the present and in the immediate future?



A very primitive agricultural roller which appears to absorb a lot of labor to get small results

Military and political intrigues, whether government or provincial are but of today, and tomorrow will see them no more, but whatever be the government of the country and however chaotic the disorders which it has nominally to control, the peasant farmers of China will continue on their way, as conservative and fatalistic as have been their forefathers of three milleniums of the past.

A birds-eye view of agricultural conditions near Peking

It is admitted that in most countries the pressure of circumstance has been the force operative in raising the standards of agriculture, for farmers everywhere are a notoriously conservative class; but in no other country which lays claim to an up-to-date system of government is the farming industry in such a primitive condition, or the tillers of the soil so uneducated and uncared for as is the case in China.

In no other country in the world can it be more truthfully declared that agriculture is the basis of all, and that the coppers of the peasant furnish the silver of the merchant.

Add to this the statement made by competent authorities that China is "a country most favored by nature in every conceivable way:—in the vastness of her extent, the richness of her soil, the beauty of her climate, and the industry of her people," and it is obvious that only the utmost neglect can negative the prosperity of the farmer and the consequent enhancement of the national revenues to an almost unlimited extent.

The improved methods of farming which have been adopted in Japan under the wise guidance of the government have enabled that country to cope with the demands of her ever increasing population, and there is no good reason why such advantages should not be equally within the reach of China, given intelligent governmental support and a spirit of co-operation on the part of the people.

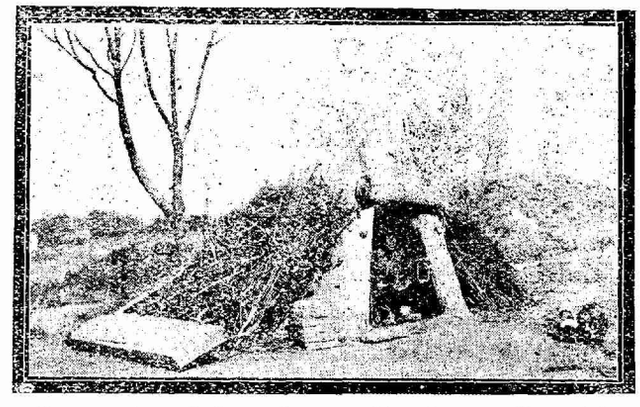
It is estimated that two hundred and forty-five millions of acres are now under agricultural development in China, with an annual production value of five milliard dollars; and experts state that scientific methods of farming would result in an increase of from fifty to one hundred per cent on this sum.

This advance in financial stability would mean a greatly increased purchasing power, and in view of the fact that Chinese industry is but little developed it is certain that a large proportion of the money thus obtained would be expended abroad, to the great commercial advantage of those other countries with whom trade relations were thus expanded.

The question of how to arrive at this desirable end, which cannot but be beneficial to all concerned, foreigners and Chinese alike, can be discussed from two points of view; one being the application of scientific methods to Chinese agriculture, and the other the development of a satisfactory policy of agricultural finance, such as has been promoted in other countries.

The peasant farmer in China has in the past been held in the bonds of usury to an extent which is unbelievable to those who have never witnessed it, and it is only recently that measures have been suggested which may lead to an amelioration of his miserable lot.

The International Famine Relief Commission, with which the writer has had the honor to be associated in an engineering capacity, has decided to establish a system of Co-operative Credit on the lines of the Raffeisen Credit Banks which proved such a benefit to various European countries, especially Germany, Austria, and Italy, prior to 1914.



The watchman's hut, where resides the guardian of the crops throughout the harvest season

Various experimental centers are to be established on these lines in various parts of China, and it is hoped that a wise guidance by the Commission over a period of a few years will enable the Chinese to take over the administration and extension of the system should it prove a success.

Allied with this credit scheme will be a plan for the improvement of agricultural conditions through instruction of the peasantry in the use of modern machinery, methods of fertilization, rotation of crops, etc. in which the hearty co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is expected.

A farm where irrigation is practiced with good results

Ploughing with a primitive wooden instrument which hardly turns the surface of the soil

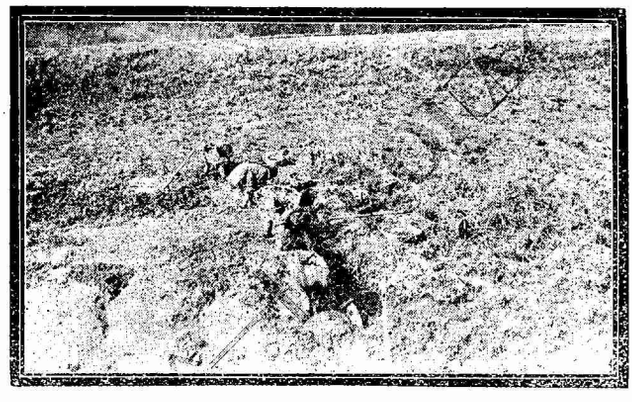
In the course of various trips made in the interior in the capacity of Engineer to the Commission the writer has had occasion to note the conditions prevailing in Chinese agriculture at the present time, and believes that a few comparisons thereon may not be lacking in interest to the student of Far Eastern affairs.

The following figures will enable the reader to understand the difference in farming population and productive capacity between China and Japan, in which countries conditions are generally supposed to be somewhat similar, though whence the mistake obtains it is difficult to say.

In China 85% of the population are engaged in agriculture as against 56% in Japan, but the area of arable land cultivated by a Chinese farmer is only 1.7 acres as opposed to 2.6 acres by the Japanese.

When it is considered that the productive power is only one-third that of Japanese land, owing to the more scientific methods in vogue there, it must be recognized that the position of the Chinese peasant is extremely precarious as compared to that of his near neighbor and trade competitor.

One of the chief causes of this under-production in China is to be found in the system of "surface farming" which has been practised for so many generations, and which has impoverished the land to such an extent that only extensive use of fertilizer, deep ploughing, and rotation of crops can be expected to produce beneficial results.



Gathering a crop of water-chestnuts near Peking

It is true that in the past the Chinese recognized the value of fertilisers, and the subject has been treated in some detail in several of their ancient manuscripts on agriculture, but at the present time it may be said that practically the only fertilizer in general use is sewage product, with the exception of a small amount of bean-cake used under special circumstances.

Not only does the Japanese farmer use six to eight times the amount of these fertilizers for his land, but he also purchases large quantities of artificial and chemical products for that purpose, to the annual value of over three hundred million Yen (£38, 000,000) on an area of twenty million acres.

To enable the value of this use of fertilizer to be appreciated it is necessary to consider figures which were obtained at an agricultural experimental station in Shantung, where the results per acre on prepared soil was as follows:-

Fertilized Soil.	Unfertilized Soil.
49.6 bushels of wheat.	23.7 bushels of wheat.
2075 lbs. of straw.	1079 lbs. of straw.

The sale profit accruing to the experimental station was nearly one hundred per cent on the outlay for fertilizers—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potassium being those used.

It is one of the unfortunate results of the extreme poverty of the Chinese farmer that he invariably removes all the roots from the soil after the crop is harvested, apparently failing to realize that he thereby greatly impoverishes the ground, and in reality receives very little in comparison to what he thus loses in fertilizing value.

This financial distress affects the situation in another way also, as it prevents the provision of proper irrigation, a measure which, in view of the uncertain rainfall there, is more particularly vital in North China, as without sufficient moisture the soil is unable to absorb whatever fertilizer may happen to have been used, and the ground thereby becomes still further impoverished.

Ploughing with a bullock team makes a poor job of it

Little though the Chinese appear to appreciate the value of fertilization, one must admit that their knowledge of the use of rotation of crops seems to be even more scanty and they thus lose an invaluable opportunity of improving their agricultural methods according to modern scientific discovery.

In the few instances in which the writer has had occasion to notice the chance use of leguminous crops, the subsequent production of wheat, kaoliang millet, or similar plants has been immensely improved, proving that it is only non-recognition of the theory of rotation that prevents the Chinese farmer from reaping rich results.

Another lively cause of agricultural poverty in practically all parts of China lies in the antiquated native implements which are used, the plough, the hoe, and the spade being of the most primitive type imaginable, and rendering satisfactory tillage an impossibility.

With wooden ploughs and spades it cannot be expected that the farmer will do more than scratch the surface of the soil, and the growth of plants therein will be correspondingly poor, as has been abundantly proved by practical experimentation.

Whereas the roots of ordinary native cotton plants in China average a length of one foot or so, the roots of those plants which were experimentally placed in deeply ploughed soil grew to a length of over six feet, a striking instance of the value of the use of modern agricultural machinery.

It is worth while noting, moreover, that the usual practice of the Chinese is to leave their fields untouched after the harvest until the following spring, thereby losing the value of autumn tilling, with its destruction of harmful insects and exposure of soil to weathering during the winter.

There is one more direction in which it is obvious that the practice of Chinese agriculture might be greatly improved, namely, the development and improvement of the variety of seeds and plants used, by means of scientific selection.

It is hoped that the Co-operative Credit Societies to be started by the International Famine Relief Commission will have a good influence in this by providing the source whence the farmer can obtain plants and seed of established value, and by instructing the peasantry as to how they can eventually apply the principles of selective growth to their own crops.

Experiments already carried out in this direction show that selected wheat yields an increase of over two hundred per cent, while in Manchuria it is stated that an improved bean crop gave an increase of 25% over the unimproved native growth.

Chinese cotton would undoubtedly benefit enormously from such selective treatment, the present crops being poorer in quality as well as in yield to the American variety, though up to the present it has been found that the latter is not

Political Clouds Gathering at Peking

BY CHARLES DA LEY.

ONE swallow does not make a Summer, nor for thal matter a drop of a few points in the politicat barometer does not necessarily mean that a tempest will descend upon the impotent, indifferent and indigent Peking government. These are April days, when the vagaries both of the weather and of the politicians are to be accepted as a matter of course. But there is something more serious than dust in the Peking atmosphere these days.

There may be no general warfare this Spring and early Summer, if by warfare is meant a clash between the Chihli and Fengtien factions, although there are many who are convinced that it cannot be avoided. Also it may be possible to preserve peace along and south of the Yangtze. It is by no means certain that it can be done. But one thing appears to be settled beyond question, and that is the disintegration of the Chihli party seems dangerously near. Whether some or all of the outside factions will take advantage of the situation, when and if it does come, time alone can tell.

Some months ago—I think it was mid-December—the writer contributed an article to the *Review* entitled "Wu Pei-Fu for Weal or Woe." In that article appeared these two statements: "If Tsao Kun were a strong man, which unquestionably he is not, he would have it out with Parliament and settle the question of who is the boss of China." "In this event Wu Pei-Fu would be put to the test. In this connection there are ugly rumors about, each probably groundless, one of which is that Wu Pei-Fu himself may challenge his patron, now that Tsao Kun is without an army and with Wu the master of Peking, and himself assume the political control of the Capital, although possibly setting up some one else as the president."

The passage of time has disposed of the question of the power of Parliament to force the president to submit to Parliamentary control. President Tsao has ordered elections, farcical though they probably will be, to be held in May. These elections may or not be held, but in any event the members of Parliament are too busy trying to fix their own fences to bother very much with the government in Peking. All the talk by a noisy minority of impeachment of this member of the Cabinet or that or even of more serious proceedings may be set down simply as talk. It has gone into the discard along with the "gold-franc" stand of the Parliamentarians and a few other trouble-making arguments that have been employed from time to time.

The trouble is more important than Parliament, which is one of the least important things in all China. The question is, who or what is the government of China? The Diplomatic Corps thinks it is President Tsao Kun. The Chinese masses think it is the Loyang Warlord. Wu Pei-Fu, as I always have insisted, is a poor politician and is sure to wreck his ambitions if he exploits them in a political and not a military way, yet this seems to be exactly what he is doing. He is the greatest power in China to-day—for weal or woe—and slowly he is maneuvering himself, or being maneuvered, into the open. To-day he is playing the part of a juggler keeping two balls in the air at the same time. One ball is military domination of China; the other is political domination. If he can keep both there long enough he will prove his position to be unassailable; if in the next few months he chances to drop either ball the game will be up with him.

All over China the people are watching his dexterous juggling. Most of the spectators are fearful that he will let one ball fall to the floor. A very considerable number of these are hoping that he will do so. Some are even placing bets that he will, and of course they offer odds.

To go back a long ways—which is a matter of a few months—it may be said that Wu Pei-Fu wanted Dr. W. W. Yen to be premier. Tsao Kun nominated him, but Parliament rejected him, probably for the usual financial reason. In a desperate effort to get together a denatured government carry the country through the crucial period now approaching the president nominated and the Parliament confirmed Sun Pao-Chi as premier. Sun is a quiet, inoffensive and well-meaning man but totally unequal to the task. In all China there probably is no man who can meet the requirements. In order to have him ready for the expected emergency Dr. Yen was induced to accept a place in the Cabinet in order to have him available and subject to call at a moment's notice.

Sun Pao-Chi told the writer in January, between the time of the acceptance of his appointment and his confirmation by Parliament, that his first act after completing a Cabinet would be to convene a conference of all factions in the hope of reconciling China's divergent elements. The premier at that time certainly was sincere in his statement but after three months he has been able to accomplish nothing.

On all matters of state that have come up for decision since Sun Pao-Chi came into the scene, as indeed for some months before, reference has been made not to the premier or Cabinet, not to the president, but to the "Warord of Loyang." If Wu Pei-Fu did not approve, matters died a-borning. Thus it was with the grand peace conference Premier Sun had in his mind. Taking heart from this Wu Pei-fu seems to have gone even stronger and to have interfered with some of the president's most intimate lieutenants. Take the Shantung situation, for instance, where within the fortnight Hsiung Ping-Chi has been eliminated and Kao En-Hung, Wu's appointee, put in control of the important Kiaochou territory and the railway, to the intense dismay of the Japanese.

Came the negotiations with the Russian Soviet. Dr. C. T. Wang, a stronger man in Chinese affairs than most persons are willing to admit, came to an agreement with the all-but-impossible Karakhan, and duly initialled the preliminary contract. The Cabinet repudiated the signature of Dr. Wang and refused to confirm it. Karahan injured his position by his three-day ultimatum which may result in his recall to Moscow. The Cabinet insisted upon more definite pledges than Dr. Wang had been able to obtain concerning Mongolia. An actual test of Russian sincerity was demanded. A very strong minority in the Cabinet—the exact line-up is not yet definitely known—stood for Dr. Wang. All over China came telegrams approving his position, for seemingly he had received plenipotentiary powers. Such military leaders as Wu Pei-Fu and Chi Hsieh-Yuan, the latter the Nanking Warlord who is none too fond of Wu Pei-Fu, joined in the deluge of telegrams to Peking urging the acceptance of the agreement reached between Wang and Karakhan. This would have meant immediate and full recognition of Russia.

Gen. Wu Pei-Fu went even further. He seems to have had an idea that Japanese and possibly French interests were exerting an influence against the recognition of the Soviet. He may or may not have been correct in his surmise. France's position is more or less clear, having been in the open, while to all outside appearances Japan has not interfered, despite

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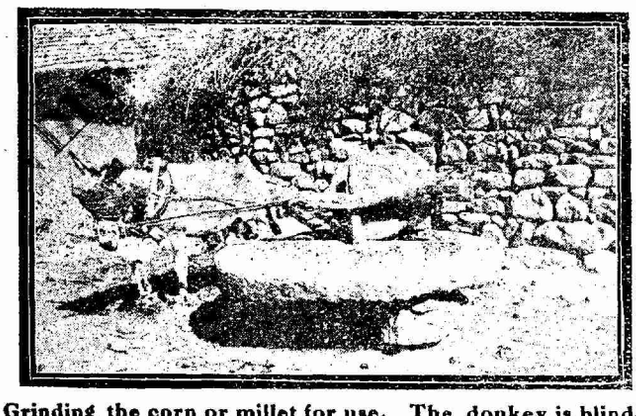
suitable for transplantation to Chinese soil, whether from its own inherent qualities or from some parasite or inimical quality in the ground which is yet unknown.

Finally, the writer is of the opinion that sufficient attention is not at present paid to scientific irrigation of the arable lands of China, more particularly in the north, where rain is scarcer and only serves to fill the rivers for a short period every year.

In the past China has had a fine system of waterways and canals, and there is no reason why the conservancy works carried out in the past two years by the International Famine Relief Commission should not serve as a model and an encouragement to the people, who at the present seem only too little to realize the true value of self-help, whether it be in agriculture or any other branch of life.

In any case it is to the interest of the whole world that agriculture in China should improve with the times, for it is becoming more and more evident that the vital need of the future will be not for increased industrial production in all continents and countries, but rather for an enlarged supply of raw materials and foodstuffs, without which the growth of population in various parts of the globe cannot but constitute a grave menace to civilization.

Peking, April 1, 1924.



Grinding the corn or millet for use. The donkey is blindfolded to prevent it from becoming giddy and falling

the charges preferred against General Banzai, the President's adviser. Anyhow, Wu Pei-Fu began bombarding the government with telegrams urging immediate signing. After several telegrams from Loyang had been received President Tsao Kun began to ask himself who is the boss of China and seeing that his days are numbered if this business continues he sent a telegram to Wu Pei-Fu admonishing him to cease dictating to the government.

Since that time Wu Pei-Fu has sent no more telegrams on this subject, but he has been doing a lot of other things. And also all this time Wu Pei-Fu's enemies the numbers of whom are commensurate with his abilities, have been very active. For one his arch enemy, Chang Tso-Lin, who most of all desires early agreement with Russia in order that he can return to his suspended task of driving the Chihli party from power, was put to the necessity of letting it be known that he did not oppose the Cabinet's stand in the Russian business. Feng Yu-Hsiang, upon whom so much depends in the event of Russian recognition, keeps a discreet silence. The Chihli party had hoped to send him to Mongolia with his army; Chang Tso-Lin covets this job himself. He considers it his natural sphere, and also it will make his position invincible.

Wu Pei-Fu is reported to be highly indignant at the situation and anything may happen now.

One thing is fairly certain: Some members of the cabinet will have to go. Premier Sun Pao-Chi may be compelled to give way to Dr. W. W. Yen. If the worst comes President Tsao Kun may have to go the way of Hsu Shih-Chuang and Li Yuan-Hung, both of whom quit Peking in more haste than dignity. If Tsao does have to go—and he may not—will Wu Pei-Fu come out openly and assume the presidency? Probably not, but there is a possibility that Wang Chen-Ting might. He has done much for China and he will have support from south of the Yangtze. His record of doing things for China is one to be proud of. He was one of China's delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference; he successfully conducted the Shantung negotiations, and if Moscow approves the note sent this week and pledges its sincerity regarding Mongolia he will have won out in the Soviet negotiations. He will be a big man. Dr. Wang is a cleverer politician than most people realize. If he and Wu Pei-Fu make a deal and Wu gives up politics for the business of "reunification by force" the combination will be hard to beat. One man at least should tremble at the prospect, and that is Chang Tso-Lin. Dr. Wang has made such friends that in the event of a recognized Russia Chang Tso-Lin might be regarded as a sort of an outlaw in Manchuria and politically squeezed into submission, and without the administration of Mongolia as a reward to him. Chang has a few trump cards he can play, but they are not called for in this discussion.

The point is that the Chihli party is divided. Unless those who are out at the moment take their punishment quietly the split may widen and even become a breach, then the common enemies of the Chihli party—Fengtien, Anfu, Kwantung, Chekiang and the Szechwan groups may join up with the deserters and the regime of Wu Pei-Fu would pass into history.

Wu Pei-Fu is counting upon these common enemies having nothing else in common on which they can get together. It is fairly certain that Chang Tso-Ling will not combine further with Sun Yat-Sen. Wu Pei-Fu is moving to undermine his enemies and thereby disarm them. The moves are in the making. It is a juggling game. Wu is undermining Sun Yat-Sen in Canton and has won both Yunnanese generals away from him. He is tiring of the jockeying of Chao Heng-Mi in Hunan and is moving some troops in that direction. He is strengthening his position in Szechwan. But is he watching his rear? There is a tuchun in Shensi who was of invaluable aid to Wu in transporting his supplies and arms through Shensi for the Szechwan expedition. This tuchun balks at yielding control of his troops under the separation edict issued by Wu Pei-Fu. Leave it to his Anfu friends to encourage his refusal. One or two other shorn tuchuns might take heart. Shensi is a good spot to watch in these days of the gathering storm.

Peking, April 8, 1924.

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Who's Who in China

Dr. David Z. T. Yui

余日章

Dr. David Z. T. Yui was born in Wuchang, Hupeh province, on November 25, 1882 of Christian parents, his father the Rev. W. C. Yui 余文卿 being pastor of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui for nearly forty years and is still in active service in Wuchang. His mother was formerly a teacher in St. Hilda's School in the same city. Dr. Yui's early education was in preparation for the Imperial Examinations but in 1895 he entered the Boone School for instruction in English and modern subjects. In 1900 he entered St. John's University and was graduated in 1905. The autumn of the same year he joined the faculty of Boone University and achieved special merit through the organization of courses in military drill, a fife and drum corps, student Salvation Army, and published the first college magazine in the Chinese language. He helped organize athletics and raised the initial money for the construction of a gymnasium.

In the autumn of 1908 through the assistance of the Rt. Rev. L. H. Roots, D. D., Dr. Yui entered Harvard University and specialized in education. He was graduated in two years receiving the M. A. degree and won the Bowdoin prize with an essay on the schools of old China the award consisting of a bronze medal, a certificate and the sum of G. $200. From September to December 1910 he served as associate secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America and traveled extensively among the students in the United States. In 1911 he returned to China and was appointed to the headmastership of the preparatory department of Boone University and while there started the first summer school in China. When the Revolution broke out he assisted in the organization of the Red Cross Society in Wuhan and was its first English secretary.

In January 1912 he was appointed director of foreign affairs in Hankow and also served as secretary to General Li Yuan-hung then vice-president of China. During this year he attended the first national educational conference held in Peking, and later became associate editor of the *Peking Daily News*.

In January 1913 he was appointed head of the lecture department of the Y. M. C. A. and in May of that year attended the eighth conference of the World Student Christian Federation at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. He then traveled in Great Britain, Germany and Russia among the

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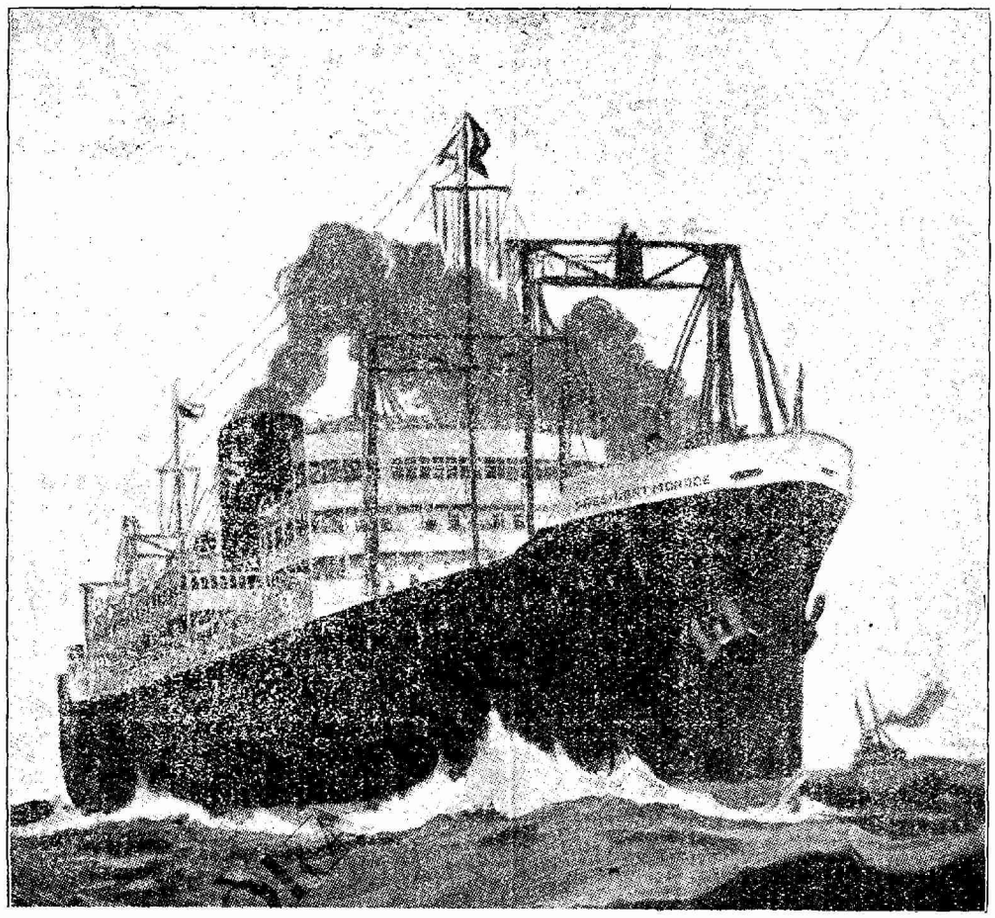

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President Monroe	*May 9*
President Harrison	*May 23*
President Van Buren	*June 6*
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Chinese students in those lands. In 1915 he served as secretary of the Commercial Commission to the United States. In 1916 he succeeded Dr. C. T. Wang as general secretary of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. and is still holding this position.

He attended in 1919 the conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries in New York and in 1921 served as a "people's delegate" to the Washington Conference. He has served as a member of the Chinese Ratepayers' advisory committee to the Shanghai municipality. After the close of the Washington Conference he served as secretary of the society organized to redeem the Shantung Railway.

In 1921 he was awarded the honorary degree of Litt. D. by St. John's University and in 1923 served as chairman of the National Christian Council. In the spring of 1924 he went to America as the guest of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for a year's leave of absence in the United States.

General Ch'eng K'e
程克字仲瀛

General Ch'eng K'e was born in Kaifeng, Honan province, in 1878. He first studied law during the Manchu Regime and then went to Japan and attended the Imperial University where he graduated from the law department.

Upon his return from Japan General Ch'eng organized a revolutionary organ in Tientsin with the object of overthrowing the Manchu regime. He was arrested by the authorities but through good offices of the late Chao Ping-chun, former Chihli Governor and Prime Minister, he was liberated and subsequently given official appointment.

After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, General Ch'eng became a Councillor of the Ministry of the Interior, a Deputy of the Bureau for Parliamentary Affairs and Legal Councillor to President Yuan Shih-kai. In 1913 he was elected a senator representing Tibet. In June 1914 he was appointed Taoyin of Hanchung Circuit, Shensi, and while here worked against the cultivation of opium.

Subsequently he was transferred to the position of High Commissioner for Altai in December 1915. During his residence in Altai he looked after both foreign and Chinese affairs with satisfaction to all concerned. He remained there for five years and in 1920 retired. In December 1919 General Ch'eng was awarded the Second-class Paokuang Chiaho. In 1922 he assisted General Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan in the management of military affairs. In January 1923 General Ch'eng was appointed acting Minister of Justice and in January 1924 he was made a Lieutenant General and transferred from the post of Acting Minister of Justice to that of Minister of the Interior in the Sun Pao-chi cabinet. This position he is still holding at this date.

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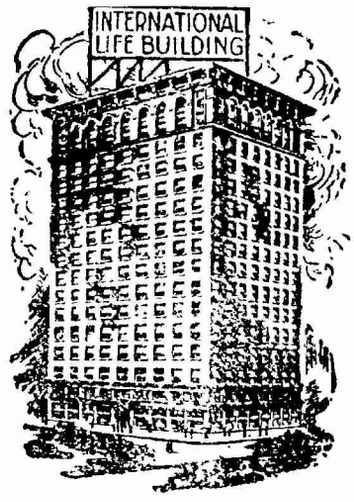
Annual Statement, December 31, 1923

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
First Mortgages on Real Estate and Collateral Loans	G$12,917,738.58	Policy Reserves	G$20,269,744.23
Bonds	2,524,701.50	Death Claims, Proofs Incomplete	157,156.50
Real Estate	808,766.32	Reserve for Taxes	118,106.60
Deposits in Banks on Interest	585,589.36	Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance and Uncompleted Items	177,799.77
Cash in Home Office and Banks	60,469.55	Investment Reserve	78,259.98
Loans to Policyholders	5,516,362.28	All Other Liabilities	466,884.39
Interest Accrued and all other Assets	708,129.99	Capital Stock	937,500.00
		Unassigned Funds	916,306.11
Total Assets	G$23,121,757.58	Total Liabilities	G$23,121,757.58

Surplus to Policyholders in Excess of Legal Reserve G$1,853,806.11
Total Payments to Policyholders since Organization G$12,396,957.68



Insurance in Force	Admitted Assets
1913. G$34,330,931.00	1913. G$3,490,027.00
1918. G$75,340,876.00	1918. G$11,596,728.00
1923. G$162,309,900.00	**1923. G$23,121,757.00**

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Men and Events

P. H. Bordwell, assistant general manager of the The Robert Dollar Company, is leaving for America on the *President Jackson* on April 13.

Dr. C. J. Fox, the editor of the North China *Star* of Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai on the Dollar liner *President Garfield* from San Francisco April 8. He will go on to Tientsin in a few days.

George J. McCarthy, assistant general passenger agent of the Admiral Oriental Line, left Shanghai April 10 on the Dollar round-the-world steamer *President Garfield* on a several weeks' trip to southern ports. From Singapore, Mr. McCarthy will make a trip to Java, thence returning to Shanghai.

The Literary department of the American Woman's Club met on Friday afternoon to hear Dr. Tseu of the Commercial Press on Famous Women of China. The Club's music department are giving a program on the afternoon of April 15, which will include piano solos by Miss H. B. Wilson, songs by Miss Bernice Austin and Mrs. Mabel Wolfers Tinkham, and recitation with musical accompaniment of "King Robert of Sicily" by Mrs. J. J. Connell.

Judge Milton D. Purdy, newly appointed judge of the American Court for China, Mrs. Purdy and Miss Florence Purdy arrived in Shanghai on the s. s. *President Garfield* on April 8. They were met by representatives of the American community and officials of the American court. Pending renovation of the Judge's quarters in the Court building, they are living at the Astor House. Judge Purdy intends opening court immediately, as a considerable number of cases have accumulated since February 15 when former Judge Lobingier's term expired.

Whitham Elected President of Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce

S. R. Brown, International Banking Corporation, J. Harold Dollar, The Robert Dollar Company, J. Eichwald, Koster Company, B. C. Haile, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, H. B. Lane, Andersen, Meyer and Company, V. G. Lyman, Standard Oil Company, A. E. Schumacher, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, P. P. Whitham, Asia Development Company, and H. A. Wiley, American Foreign Insurance Association, who were elected members of the board of directors of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting on April 3, met on April 7 to elect officers for the ensuing year and appoint committees.

Mr. Whitham was chosen as president, Mr. Lyman, vice-president, S. R. Brown, treasurer, and J. B. Powell, honorary secretary. D. J. Lewis was reappointed executive secretary. Standing committees were appointed as follows:

Arbitration: J. C. Shengle (Chairman), J. Eichwald, T. L. Parkhurst.

Auditing Committee: A. E. Schumacher (Chairman), H. S. De Vault.

Banking and Finance: S. R. Brown (Chairman), A. E. Schumacher, T. C. Britton.

Engineering and Architecture: P. P. Whitham (Chairman), R. L. Larson, E. C. Stocker, R. A. Curry.

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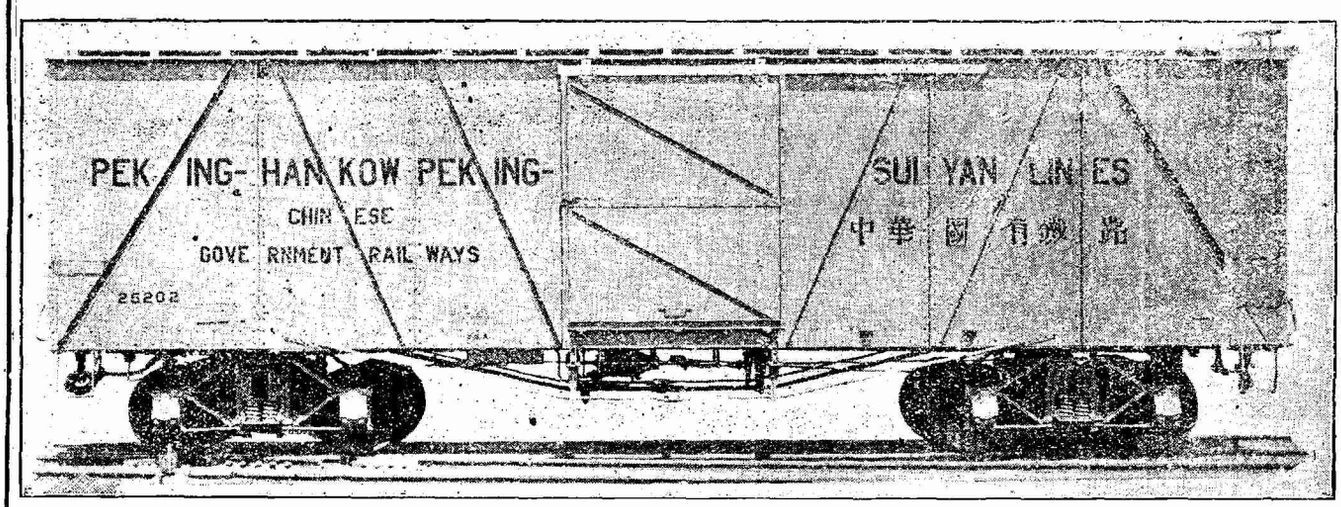

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28-241

Is There Hope for Szechwan?

THERE is at least one measure of comfort for us as we look out upon the unfolding of the perennial flower of hope. There has been so little to justify hope, and the flower has been so often rudely blighted, that even if we are doomed again to disappointment no one will lose very much sleep as a result of the nerve strain. When we contrast the amount of nerve strain we have endured during the past five years with the anxiety we felt during the Great Revolution, at which time there was no fighting compared with what we now expect. we cannot but smile at the philosophic manner in which we now hear of "wars and rumors of war."

So we may as well play at the game of hope instead of indulging in an evening's "pleasure" over majongg which pastime might meet with the wrath of the Chief of Police who still needs funds. Whenever we order a consignment of goods from Shanghai, or even Chungking, it is as good as a game of chance, for the exhilaration in watching the slow progress of the native junks as they crawl slowly by the "perils by waters—perils by robbers—perils by the countrymen" cannot be beaten by a good horse race.

Every one plays it. Some put all their stake on the black. The Gloomy Dean has nothing on them. If a soldier walks across the street in broad daylight there is going to be a bombardment of the city within an hour! If the newspapers mention that one of the "enemy" is making overtures of peace it only means that the said "enemy" is about to attack. Chungking has been taken away from Liu Tsen Hou at least three times since the tide there turned in favor of the North. But still he seems to remain there. No one blames them—the outlook for so many years has been so gloomy that their glasses are all smoked.

It must also be confessed that our hope is in Yang Sen. We wish that we might hope that he would turn out to be another such governor as Shansi has. There is little he is not willing to attempt at least. Whether he will have opportunity this time to do one tithe of what he hopes to do, or having the opportunity will be able to put through any real reforms, is the element of gamble in the present situation. All we can do is to report what he says about his hopes and plans.

As far as the present military situation is concerned the hopes he had when he reached Chengtu seem to have been fulfilled. The noise and strife seems to have receded and we can only hear faint echoes of what is left of the "war" in far distant corners of the province. The erstwhile Confederate Army that supported Hsiung Keh Wu a few weeks ago has been split up into three distinct parts. We will deal first with those who are with General Liu Yu Kiu to the west of Chengtu. He has about four generals with him and an army somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 men. He has little equipment and perhaps very little ammunition, and little money except what he can extort out of the cities where he goes.

It is said that he sent some of his strongest forces on to Yachow and succeeded in driving General Cheng Hsia Ling, of the Tibetan Border Defence, out of Yachow. It is not quite clear why Cheng had to leave Yachow. Perhaps he was taken by surprise. At that time General Yang Sen said he believed that the plan of Liu Yu Kiu was to go through Yachow and down into the Chien Chang Valley where he might remain almost indefinitely in close connection with Yunnan; as it is not likely that the Szechwan army would be in a position for some time to make a demonstration against him.

However, Cheng Hsia Ling has shown some unexpected strength and has struck back so hard that Liu Yu Kiu has returned to Hsintsing, only 90 li from Chengtu. One of the reasons for the return of Cheng is doubtless the fact that he has a small arsenal in the district of Yunchinghsien where there is both coal and iron. What amount of munitions he can turn out there is not known, but he has enough to protect his own interests, and does not seem willing to give up his sinecure on the Tibetan Border. What will become of Liu Yu Kiu is the present problem. Yang Sen declares that they do not want him. They might receive his generals without him, but it may be necessary for him to resign!

It is not at all likely that his force will be able to unite with General Lai Hsin Hwei who seems to be bottled up somewhere between here and Chungking. The same programme awaits him. Liu Tsen Hou, at Chungking, will be pleased to accept his "army" and place the units somewhere among the Szechwan forces, but they seem to have determined on the elimination of Lai himself. Lai is at present far removed from Liu Yu Kiu (with whom he has already had a working agreement) and is not at all in touch with Hsiung Keh Wu.

The latter represents the irreconciliables such as Tan Meng Hsin, Chang Yao Kwang, and Yu Pei Ti. Lu Tsao is still in jail in Luchow. Shih Tsing Yang is trying to join Hsiung Keh Wu, and the whole machine has collapsed. Hsiung Keh Wu with his following is on the border of Kweichow at a town named Yungning. The next step is over into Kweichow where he may be welcomed for the present. With them it is Kwomingtang or nothing. They will pass out of the province, as soon as Yuan Tsu Min presses them hard enough and will go to join the Confederate movement in Kweichow or Yunnan.

So we have that much hope. Hsiung Keh Wu and his tatterdemalion army have left the stage, and will soon leave by the stage entrance to play in some other house. In the meantime the curtain has been wrung down on sieges, "la fu," paper money, etc. Surely that is in itself sufficient to make us play heavily on the white. It is said that Yuan Tsu Min will follow Hsiung Keh Wu into Kweichow and drive him all the way to Canton. So much for that.

General Yang Sen firmly believes that China is being reunited. He received telegrams of congratulation on taking the office of Civil Governor from every province except the Southwest (Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwanghsi, Kwangtung, Fukien and Kiangsu). These telegrams came not only from the governors of these provinces, but from all the civil and military offices, and other departments of the government. Then he added with a smile, "Of course I had none from Manchuria!" He is convinced that General Yuan Tsu Min, with the help he will receive from Szechwan and Wu Pei Fu, will be able to drive all the opposing forces down on Canton without much difficulty.

We will watch the movement with interest and in the meantime turn our attention to the possible reconstruction of affairs in our own province. The matter of most importance is connected with finances as mentioned before. When asked for his plans General Yang outlined a suggestion he has sent to Peking for the rehabilitation of the Bank of China. There are several branches in Szechwan, but the bank has not been functioning for years. Now the suggestion is that the Central China provinces loan to Szechwan (in paper money) a sum sufficient to place the bank in a position to transact business. The guarantee will be the salt revenues (as usual), and the scheme will have official sanction not only from this end, but from Peking. It will be interesting to watch the result of this suggestion.

As for immediate prospects General Yang says that the tax on pork will produce $3,000,000 annually, the tobacco and wine taxes amount to $2,000,000, while he may expect several tens of millions from the surplus salt revenues. All of this will not come into his hands as Civil Governor. A great deal of it will still go to the armies that must be maintained to guard a coup on the part of Hsiung Keh Wu. But General Yang seemed to feel that it will not be necessary to force further levies in the shape of worthless paper money upon the people who have already suffered so greatly. And he does not seem to contemplate collecting another land tax, or two, in advance. He seems to be trying to run his government without further appeals to spoil his reputation, and the reputation of his administration. Here again we see hope. More on the white!

There seems to be further hope in the anticipated adjustment of the "Who's Who". We were at last able to ask General Yang what might be the final line-up when each one of the generals, tuchuns, super-tuchuns, and worse, got into his proper place. The first to be dealt with was Liu Tsen Hou. He has been "loyal" to Peking from the time he was tuchun before. So he has been made tuchun again by order of Peking. And for his continued "loyalty" Peking will honor him by taking him to the capital for further honors. Irish promotion! That seems to please everyone—Liu Tsen Hou no less than the others.

Yang Sen does not want to be anything but civil governor. And with him in that position it may be possible to put the military (at least nominally) under the civil power. Another bare hope on which we will not risk much money. The position of tuchun will go to General Teng Shi Hou who has fought so nobly to oust his ancient foe, Hsiung Keh Wu. Teng will probably go with Yung Tsu Min to settle matters in Kweichow, but if he does he will return with greater honors to be made the Great Captain of Szechwan, whether to remain in Chungking, or to come to Chengtu, is not yet settled.

Liu Hsiang will slip into some position where he can look after the whole of Southwest China, and possibly Tibet. He has been in Suifu making some sort of plans with his uncle (younger than he) Liu Wen Hwei who has remained "neutral" while waiting for Liu Hsiang to come out on top. Liu Wen Hwei is not now neutral. He has sent some of his own men to hurry Hsiung Keh Wu out of the province. Since General Liu Ding came to this side Cheng Hung Fan of Kiating is the only neutral left. The alinement is now clear.

Chengtu, Szechwan, March 17, 1924.

John R. Muir.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR ORDERED 10,000 REPRINTS OF AN ARTICLE FROM THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW!

A few months ago the *China Weekly Review* published a descriptive article dealing with one of the chief railway lines of China. The article was written by a special correspondent who spent some time in traveling over the road making investigations and taking pictures.

When the article was published in the *Review* the officials of the railway were so well pleased with the description of the country through which the line passes that they ordered 10,000 copies of the article reprinted with an attractive cover and are now distributing it over the world through the various steamship lines and travel agencies in order to attract tourists to China. This incident is mentioned to illustrate the fact that

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

reaches the people in China who are interested in and working for better things in the Chinese Republic. China may be in a disturbed condition politically—all admit that—but nevertheless there are men in the country who are working for better things. These men occupy positions in the railway offices, in factories, in business houses and banks, with shipping companies, engineering offices, government departments, in the schools and colleges—everywhere—and they are the men upon whom the future of the country depends.

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American Trading Co. and William E. Peck & Co., Inc. to Merge

A consolidation of two of the oldest and best known houses in the export and import business will take place upon ratification by the respective stockholders of the American Trading Company and William E. Peck & Co., Inc., of a plan of merger proposed by the board of directors and management of each of these companies. The new company, a New York corporation, will be called the American Trading Company, Inc., and will take over the business of both companies as soon as approved by the stockholders. It will have a working capital of about $5,000,000. The authorized capital stock will be divided into shares as follows:

25,000 shares Prior Preference ($100 par 8 per cent cumulative).

50,000 shares Preferred (non par $8.00 non-cumulative).

75,000 shares Common (non par.)

The consolidated business of both companies for the year 1923 amounted to approximately $45,000,000, which is about twice the annual volume of the companies' business for the years preceding the war. The American Trading Company, the larger of the two companies has a history dating back to 1857, and its development has been through growth and through consolidation with other long established export and import concerns. It is a pioneer in the export of American manufactured goods and throughout its existence has been one of the foremost in the development of this particular branch of business.

William E. Peck & Co., Inc., was founded by William E. Peck in 1881, and it, too, has grown through individual development and also through consolidation with other well established companies in the same line of business. This company had its origin primarily as a distributor of American manufactured goods in foreign markets and most of the original agencies for American manufacturers are still held by it and form the backbone of its business today.

The board of directors, as proposed for the new company, will include:

George S. Brewster, of New York; Robert S. Brewster, of New York; Mortimer N. Buckner, chairman of the board, The New York Trust Company; George S. Franklin, of the firm of Cotton & Franklin, New York; Walter S. Franklin, vice-president and secretary of American Trading Company; Oliver G. Jennings, of New York; Percy H. Jennings, president of American Trading Company: Hall Park McCullough, of the firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell & Davis, New York; William E. Peck, president of William E. Peck & Co., Inc., who will become a vice-president of the new company; Gardner B. Perry, vice-president and treasurer of American Trading Company; Lansing P. Reed, of the firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell & Davis, New York; Edward M. Sutliff, vice-president of American Trading Company; Arthur H. Titus, president, First Federal Foreign Banking Association, New York; Daniel Warren, vice-president of American Trading Company; George M. Woolsey, of New York.

The new company will be strongly entrenched in the following markets: United States and Canada, England, the Continent and Scandinavia, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, The Straits Settlements, South Africa, Cuba, Mexico, Argentine, Brazil and the other Central and South American countries. *From Export Trade and Finance, N. Y.*

Japanese to Erect Memorial Hospital

A permanent memorial hospital to commemorate America's assistance to the Japanese earthquake sufferers, is soon to be erected in Tokyo, according to a decision of the Japanese government when entrusted with the remainder of the funds raised for the earthquake relief. Jefferson Caffrey, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy at Tokyo, was authorized on March 15, to draw upon the American National Red Cross for G. $3,000,000, to be used by the Japanese government to erect a memorial hospital. According to the *Red Cross Courier*, the weekly magazine of the National Red Cross, Washington, the administration of American relief by the efficient Japanese organization has saved the heavy expense of transporting and maintaining large units of relief personnel in Japan. Two small contingents of American Red Cross relief workers from Manila and Shanghai were among the first on scene and won the unanimous praise of the Japanese government for their efforts.

News from North China

It is reported that there has been a split among the Cabinet members, especially between Sun Pao-chi, the premier, and Wang Ke-ming, minister of finance. The officials of the Cabinet office have held several meetings with a view to getting their salaries paid. On the other hand, the premier has repeatedly asked the minister of finance to find enough means to pay the Cabinet staff. But the finance minister has carefully avoided the responsibility.

A mandate was issued April 3 appointing General Chi Hsieh-yuan, tuchun of Kiangsu and inspecter general of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi, tupan or director general of the Hwai River Conservancy Works. This step of the Chinese government is considered to have something to do with the disposal of the remaining portion of the Boxer Indemnity that the United States is to return to China. The residents in Peking from the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi have lodged strong protests against the appointment of a tupan. They allege that the government should appoint a commission composed of respectable citizens of the three provinces instead of vesting the full power in one man.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese minister in Peking, has sent four notes to the Chinese government protesting against the diversion of the proceeds of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway for naval expenses at Tsingtao. The Japanese accountant of the railway reported to the Japanese legation that three loans had been contracted by Liu Kun, director of the railway, with the railway proceeds as security. Koo Chung-lin, Chinese accountant of the railway, has tendered his resignation as a protest against the pressure brought to bear upon him by the director in securing funds for naval expenses. On the other hand, the people of Shantung have made several representations to the ministry of communications against the action of Liu Kun and a deputy has been sent to Tsinan to investigate the case. It is reported that Mr. Liu will be removed.

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese minister at Peking, called upon Dr. Koo last week asking for a definite answer regarding the settlement of the Mitsui Radio question. Dr. Koo replied that China could not agree to the priority clause which is opposed to the principles of the Washington treaty. Asked if he would agree to Sino-Japanese-American operation, Dr. Koo replied that he would not object if the consent of the United States could be obtained.

The diplomatic body in Peking addressed a note to the Chinese government regarding the China Trade Mark Law stating that if China could guarantee that the interests of foreign merchants in China would not be affected by these laws, the foreign powers would give their consent to them. A prompt reply was requested by the diplomatic body.

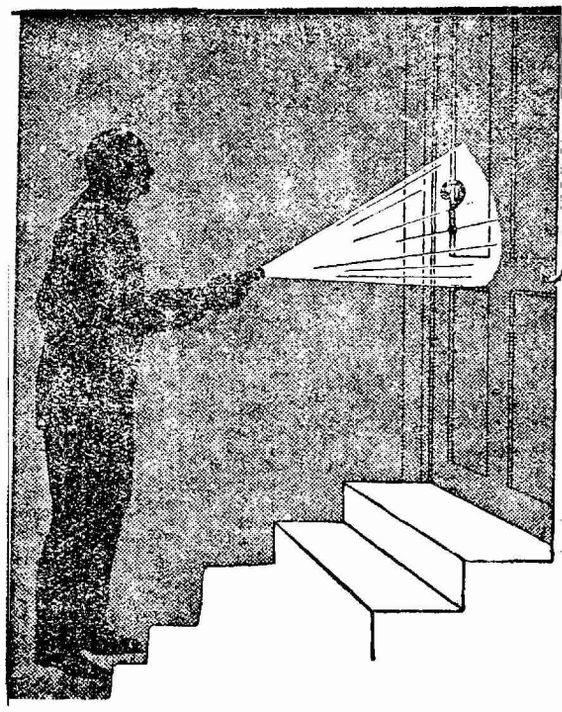
It is reported that Sun Pao-chi, premier, has asked Liu Chin-jen, former Chinese representative to Moscow, to come to Peking to assist in the Sino-Russian negotiations. Mr. Liu is now in Shanghai.

The ministry of communications has just published a report on the redemption of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. The report states that out of an indebtedness to the Japanese government to the amount of Yen 40,000,000, only a sum of $220,000 Mex. has been collected for its liquidation and that a great part of the $220,000 was secured through deductions from the salaries of government officials. Subscriptions pledged amount to about $23,000,000 Mex., but almost nothing has been paid in so far, says the report. The report adds that the railway is of inferior construction and much improvement is needed. The railway will not pay any dividends until the sixteenth year of the Republic and the redemption out of its own proceeds must, therefore, necessarily be delayed.

The board of directors of Tsinghau College has submitted a report to the ministry of foreign affairs stating that the college authorities have completed a plan of establishing a university and the plan has been submitted to the board of trustees for approval. For this reason, the college will not give any entrance examination this year.

The government has just received a report from Wang Yung-pao, Chinese minister at Tokyo, stating that the Japanese government has rejected the Chinese demand for indemnity and punishment of the guilty Japanese in connection with the Chinese massacre case that happened in Tokyo last year during the earthquake. The Japanese government ascribes the incident to an "action of the gods" says the report.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moss, of El Paso, Texas, are now in Peking staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits. They are making a trip around the world, both for pleasure and business.



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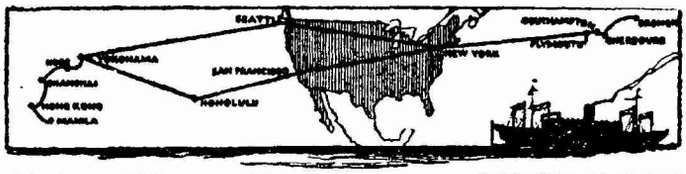

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Miss Mary Nourse, who has been in charge of the high school department of the American school here for the past year, is returning to the States on furlough and will spend a year in Washington with her relatives.

J. W. Wilson, of Ritchie and Company of New York, is in Peking in connection with the interests of his firm. Mr. Wilson is here for a week at the end of which time he will continue his journey via Hankow to Hongkong and the Philippines.

Captain L. D. Macy of the U. S. Army, who has been stationed in the Philippines for three years, is now in Peking stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits, where he expects to spend several weeks. Captain Macy was with the advance detachment of the 63rd Infantry which saw service in France. On his return to the United States, he will report for duty to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bowman, of Topeka, Kansas, have reached Peking on their way around the world. Mr. Bowman is the president of the Seymour Packing Company and for the past nine years has been interested in the Amos Bird Company of Shanghai with headquarters in Boston. Because of his interests there, Mr. Bowman will remain in Shanghai about two months before continuing his journey round the world.

Major Neill E. Bailey of the U. S. Army, accompanied by Mrs. Bailey and Miss Dorothy Bailey, has recently arrived in Peking and will stay here for some time before returning to the Philippines where he has been stationed for the past year and a half as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Philippine department. Major Bailey is from Arizona, where for several terms, he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature.

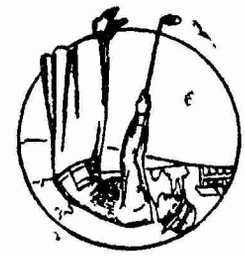
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schiff of New York City are at present visiting the Chinese capital expecting to spend about a week more. Mr. and Mrs. Schiff are frequent visitors in the Far East.

Major-General Omar Bundy of the U. S. A. and Mrs. Bundy are in Peking, staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, and they expect to spend about two months in North China. During the War, General Bundy was in command of the 2nd division from October 1917, until July 1918, when he took command of the sixth and seventh army corps. For the past two years he has been in command of the Philippine division.

Ralph P. Merritt, president and managing director of the Sunmaid Raisin Growers' Association, the California Rice Growers' Association, and Regent of California State University, accompanied by Mrs. Merritt and C. S. Beatty, Oriental manager of the Sun maid association, is in Peking for a brief stay, at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are combining business with pleasure, and after spending some time here will return to America via Korea and Japan. Mr. Merritt has the distinction of being at the head of the largest co-operative agricultural organization in the world, with headquarters at Fresno, California, the heart of the raisin belt. This Association has 16,500 growers, and this year's crop will be about 250,000 tons, of which the valuation is approximately $40,000,000.

P. Y. C.

Peking, April 7, 1923.



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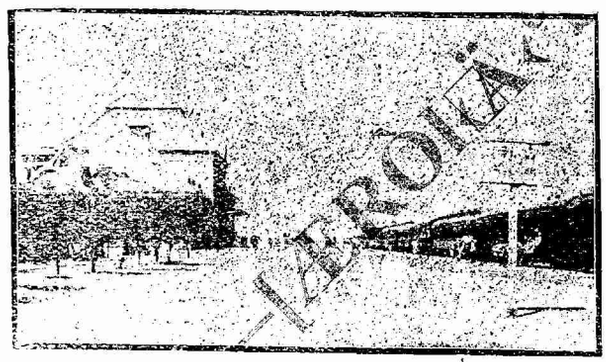

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

News from Central China

The Hankow Chinese chief of police has decided to postpone the issuance of any more public ricksha licences as contemplated some time ago by his predecessor until more roads have been built, and more coolies can be secured for the service.

R. B. Nichols, special representative of Ponds Extract Company, New York, arrived in Hankow April 4. Mr. Nichols made the trip up river by houseboat, stopping at practically every town along the Yangtze, compiling data about the various territories for his firm and arranging agencies for the products of his company in the different districts. Mr. Nichols will stay here for about two weeks.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has become angry with General Chao Heng-ti for his inability to bring Hunan to the Northern fold. He has ordered that General Hu Nien-hsien and General Liu Tsao-lung's troops be sent to Hunan to force General Chao's submission. Meanwhile General Ma Chi is ordered to compel the unhappy general to pay $1,000,000 to Loyang for his helping hand in the last strife with General Tan. Most of the Hunan generals are in favor of separation from the North, and are willing to face the consequences.

All the division commanders of troops stationed in Hupeh have gone to Loyang to help in the celebration of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's birthday. Meanwhile discussions will be made as regards the affairs of both Hunan and Szechuan.

The people of Tsaoyang have bombarded the Wuchang government with telegraphic appeals against the proposed increase of land tax in that province by reason of the fact that the district has become poverty stricken as a result of the frequent visits of brigands.

Four delegates have been sent from Techow to see the manager of the Hanyang arsenal with the intention of learning improved methods of manufacturing rifles. Permission has been obtained from the Wuchang government for them to survey the arsenal and to study the advanced methods.

The Japanese torpedo flotilla under the command of Rear-Admiral Iida, comprising the flag ship *Takami* and 14 other boats, arrived in Hankow from Shanghai on April 5. The flotilla will stay in Hankow until April 9, leaving the port to return to Shanghai.

A petition calling for an investigation by the Central government of the misconduct of Ho Pi-yung, as director general of the Hupeh Government Bureau of Mines, has been received by the Peking government from Hupeh residents in the capital. It is requested that a government examiner be sent to Hupeh for the purpose. Director Ho is now being tried in the court at Wuchang. Pending the decision of the court, it is pointed out that there is sufficient evidence of malpractice in office to warrant the government dismissing Ho.

General Hsiao Yao-nan has given instructions that the various branches of the Wine and Tobacco bureau be managed by its own men, and not leased to contractors.

The chief of the volunteers at Tsaoyang has been sued at the Wuchang court for his connection with bandits, who on several occasions looted the city at his instigation.

Two Chinese actors at Ichang found guilty of immorality have been badly flogged by order of the Martial Court there. They will be, furthermore, made to walk the streets for ten days.

A film was screened Tuesday night at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. hall showing the making and laying of wires and cables by Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., for whom Liddell Bros. & Co., Ltd. are local agents.

The foreign men-of-war have paid special attention to the peace and order of the upper course of the Yangtze river. A telegram from Shanghai states that the Admiral of the French fleet in the Far East will arrive in Shanghai within a few days, and then proceed with a few French men-of-war to Hankow, Changsha and Chungking.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles B. McVay and their niece, Miss Chess, returned to Hankow by express train from Peking on April 5.

The Wuchang Bureau of Finance has taken over the control of the Cigarette Stamp Tax Bureau, but has made no changes of the chiefs of the various branches for fear that new hands may not be able to handle the affairs. Plans are said to be on foot to induce the cigaratte dealers in the foreign concessions to pay the tax also, but it can be safely anticipated that there will be no success in this project.

The government in Peking absolutely denied the report that the French Legation on March 29th had sent a preemptory note pointing out that China would be held responsible if in

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the current Sino-Russian negotiations any harm is done to French interests in Hankow by Russia ceding to China the Hankow concession which France claims under the 1896 convention. Not only were the officials emphatic in this denial but they were rather peeved about it.

A proclamation has been issued by the Wuchang Chinese Chamber of Commerce urging the people to pay stamp tax, and threatening offenders with severe punishment. It is further stated in the proclamation that the government intended to withdraw the collection of the stamp tax from the Chamber, but that after lengthy negotiations the Chamber was allowed to continue the control of the collection by an increase of twenty per cent of stamps guaranteed to be sold.

It is reported by a Chinese telegram that the Szechuan troops who belong to the independent generals are now in severe conflict with the Kweichow men of General Yuen Tsoming in the south portion of Chungking. The latest telegram states that the Szechuan General Tan Mao-hsin's men have arrived at a place only 45 li from Chungking.

The Yunnanese troops under the command of General Tang Chi-yao, in company with the Szechuanese native troops, have decided upon making an attack upon General Yang Shen's men who are stationed at Chengtu. The attack is to be launched by way of Luchow.

The inaugural ceremony of the department of commercial justice, established in connection with the Hankow Chinese chamber of commerce, took place in the auditorium of the chamber on Tuesday, when a large number of merchants were present. All expressed pleasure in acquiring this business institution without having to trouble the local authorities.

The Ministry of Finance has promised the Hupeh Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan to detain $100,000 per month from the salt revenue for six months beginning from March of this year.

There is again great bandit activity around Anlu, Hupeh. Recently more than 300 junks, loaded with full cargoes and coming down from Laohokow, have been looted, the total loss incurred amounting to over $200,000. The soldiers stationed in the district are said to pay no attention to the bandits.

The Hankow International Recreation Club has awarded and just signed the contract with Cheng Chong & Co., contractors, for the construction of a two story reinforced concrete grandstand and a two story jockey and club house. The Pacific Trading Co., are the engineers, and the work will more or less be under direct charge of Go Khek-ghee, B. Sc., Glasgow, A. M. I. C. E., who served his time with Walker & Duncan, C. E., Aberdeen, and was some time with Warren and Stuart, C. E., Glasgow, and Sir William Arrols Ltd., Kilmarnock.

H. W.

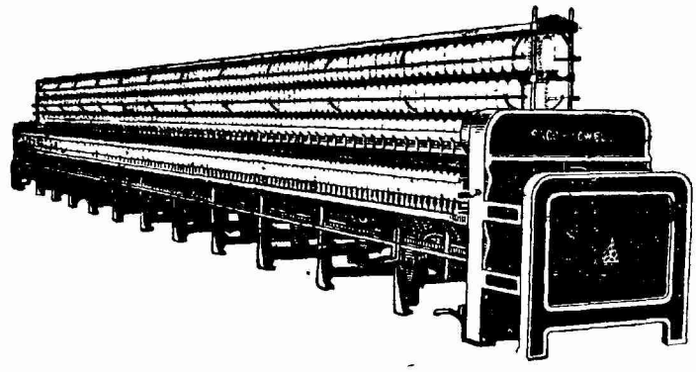
Hankow, April 5, 1924.

News from South China

A number of modern savings banks have been recently started in Canton City. Recent additions include the National Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd; Kah Wah Savings Bank, the Far Eastern Trust & Savings Bank, Ltd., and the Ta Chung Savings Bank. These banks claim a capital of from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Kuomintang in Canton is having a membership campaign and has organized clubs among the women, students, laborers, farmers, police, and soldiers. The leaders of the Kuomintang Party, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the chief, appear to have discovered that the party cannot depend on military forces to gain control of the government, the mercenary troops now having turned against their master. In Canton practically all high offices in the government have gone to outsiders who look on the people as a conquered race and impose all sorts of taxes on them. The more respectable leaders of the party, disgusted with the present muddle, have left Canton already, leaving but a few here who are attempting to control the younger generation of the Cantonese by securing control of the leading educational institutions and organizing the important factors in society, the women, the students, the laborers, the farmers, and other classes.

The Y. M. C. A. of the Pui Ching Baptist Academy in Tungshan, Canton, will soon have a building worth more than $30,000. Pui Ching is one of the leading Christian institutions in Canton entirely supported by the native Christians. The president of the academy, Kai Ming Wong, M. A., and the principal, Y. F. Yeung, M. A., are graduates of Columbia University in New York.



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Under the auspices of the Canton City Y. M. C. A. the Cantonese will have their first children's playground properly directed and managed by trained physical directors and expert workers. Steps have been taken to prepare a ground near the present Canton Teachers' College.

The latest items added to the numerous taxes created by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to support his mercenary army, the size of which he himself does not know, include the requirement of bankers to use stamped papers for their business transactions and of persons to pay an export tax of one and one-half per cent on shipping more than $50 in coins from the city of Canton. The native bankers have resolved to suspend business as a protest against the stamped paper order and will take exception to the definition of the secretary of finance to Dr. Sun that carrying money from the city to the country constitutes export. Beginning April 1, the landlords in Canton will be asked for the fourth time to turn over what sums they collect from their tenants for the month to Dr. Sun for his war against Chen Chiung-ming in the eastern districts of Kwangtung. Since March 25 the Cantonese have been required to pay a war tax of 10 per cent for cold drinks. The eleven soda works in Canton the other day tried to protest against the new tax, but the government replied that it was none of their business, as the tax is imposed on the buyers and not the sellers.

Ground has been broken for a modern municipal fire station in Canton, the municipal executive council having appropriated $50,000 for the building alone. The building, designed by an American architect, will likely cost $67,700 to $70,000, it is believed.

The Hongkong-Swatow telegraph line, having been interrupted for more than three months past, has been repaired, according to an announcement here. The Canton-Hongkong line, however, is still interrupted.

An attempt is being made by the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to control all gambling dens in Canton. If it is successful, the government should be able to reclaim from the troops and their commanders something like $1,700,000 a month, a sum sufficient to feed the mercenary army without resorting to so many objectionable and unreasonable taxes, it is believed here.

H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, accompanied by Mrs. Byram and daughter, were visitors in Canton March 28 and 29. While in Canton Mr. Byram called upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen and also had tea with Mr. Chan Lim Chung, president of the general chamber of commerce of Canton.

M. Merlin, governor-general of Indo-China, expects to visit Canton some time in April in the interest of Chinese-French commercial relation. He will be accompanied by the presidents of the chambers of commerce of Saigon and Hanoi and other influential merchants of that country.

The actresses in Canton have organized a union. Among their proposed activities will be the issue of a weekly paper to promote their interests. Lately the actresses are in greater demand than usual, as the gambling dens provide music for their patrons.

Commissioner Wu Techen of the Canton Police has instructed the police captains in the city to list all Russian prostitutes in their respective districts. The Russians have opened two cafes in Canton and they provide attractions to the foreign sailors in port by having dances in the evenings with Russian girls around.

Loo Hing-yuan, procurator-general in Canton, has protested against the opium bureau arresting and punishing unlicensed smokers without reference to the courts. Yang Saae Arm, the opium sales director-general, has been dismissed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen on charges of corruption.

So far the fighting in the eastern districts of Kwangtung between the followers of Chen Chiung-ming and the mercenaries of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has not been very active on account of shortage of funds and ammunitions on both sides.

H. W.

Canton, March 29, 1924.

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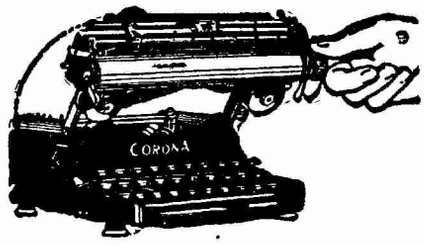

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Reunion of North China May Be Effected

While no events of great moment have actually taken place in the Far East during the week past, the news, particularly of China, has been unusually interesting because in it have been indications of possible developments of real importance. First of all, there seems to be a movement towards a reconciliation between Chang Tso-lin, the independent ruler of Manchuria, and the Peking government. A reunited North would be a vast stride towards a united China. The situation in the redeemed territory of Kiachao is pregnant with possibilities of significant developments in Sino-Japanese relations and China's relations to all the Great Powers. The continued deadlock in Sino-Soviet relations is potent with opportunities for speculation as to the outcome of negotiations and effects upon the Peking government. The trade-mark and Lincheng Outrage indemnity questions between the foreign powers and Peking have also taken on increasingly interesting aspects in the past days, so that all in all the week has been a most interesting one in Far Eastern affairs.

Chang and Peking to Meet in Conference

A *Reuters* dispatch of April 4 stated: "Regarding the report of a conference to be held between representatives of the Central government and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, it is stated in reliable quarters that Marshal Chang will be offered the post of High Commissioner (Ching Luehshih) of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol, the last named region to be included on condition that Marshal Chang recognizes the control of the Central government over Outer Mongolia." The *China Press* commented editorially the following day: "The Sino-Russian negotiations have apparently broken down or have been suspended for a considerable time but out of it all there may develop a reconciliation between Chihli and Fengtien which undoubtedly is of far greater importance to China than a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Chinese Republic and Soviet Russia. Although nothing definite has as yet developed in the direction of a reunion of the forces of Loyang and Mukden, there is indication of important developments in view of recent news dispatches from Peking stating that delegates have been appointed to open a conference."

Three months ago there seemed very real likelihood of war between Marshal Chang and the Peking government. Gradually those clouds dissipated under the need for consolidated action in negotiations with the Soviet government in arranging the disposition of such matters as the Chinese Eastern railway, the status of Outer Mongolia, and so forth as bases for resumption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China. The advantages of working in unison were forcibly impressed on both Chang Tso-lin and the Peking government. There was quite free consultation between the two while negotiations between the Soviet and Peking were going on. Now that those negotiations seem to be hopelessly deadlocked, there is greater need than ever for Chang and Peking to present a solid front to Russia. If a conference is actually held and a disposition to give and take is manifested on both sides, there is likelihood that a reconciliation will result which will free military forces under command of Peking from apprehensions of attack from the North and leave them free to devote their energy to reuniting southern China with Peking. Such developments would be welcome to most Chinese and assuredly to all foreigners.

Sino-Soviet Relations Appear Hopeless

Nearly a month has passed since the Peking government and the Soviet reached an impasse in negotiations for resumption of diplomatic relations. China has expressed itself as anxious to continue negotiations from the point where they were broken off, but the Soviet has remained firm in its stand for approval of the agreement reached between Chinese delegate Wang and Soviet Envoy Karakhan.

On April 1, China presented its last note to the Soviet. The note stated that the Chinese government must decline to discuss with M. Karakhan China's relations with other Powers. It must suffice to reiterate that the Chinese government would not permit their policy vis-a-vis the Sino-Russian negotiations to be interfered with by outside influence. The Ministry points out that the Chinese government have not disavowed any agreement formally concluded. If M. Karakhan refuses to discuss the modifications with a view to completion of the proposed agreement and insists on returning to the position at the beginning of his conversations with Dr. C. T. Wang, it would merely be another proof that responsibility for the delay rests with the Soviet and not the Chinese government.

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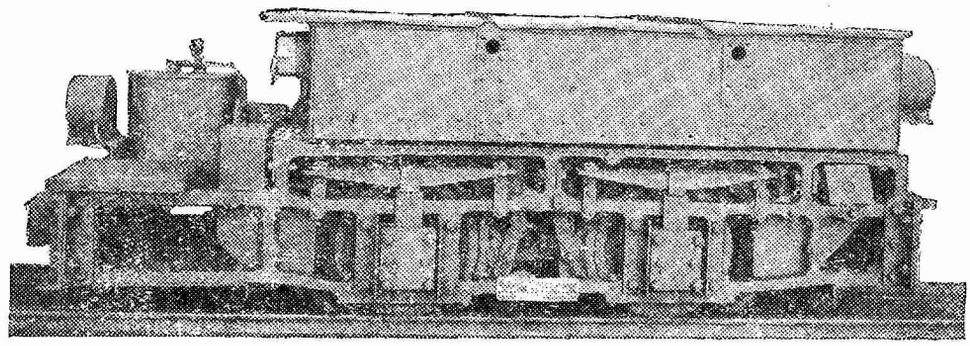

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As regards the proposed agreements the Chinese government are ready to approve and sign them provided modifications are effected in the preliminary text, as follows:

(1) Regarding treaties, the note contending that the agreement should provide for reciprocal renunciation of treaties and agreements made with a third party affecting the interests of the other;

(2) Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia, which, the Note contends, should be made a more definite undertaking on the part of Russia. It should not be conditional, though the necessary details for the withdrawal may be arranged later;

(3) Concerning Russian church property, the settlement of which the Foreign Minister proposes shall remain in abeyance until after the establishment of normal relations because the Chinese government are not yet in possession of all the facts concerning such properties.

The Chinese government wish to discuss these three points, on which they cannot believe that M. Karakhan, if he really wishes to re-establish friendly relations with China, can have any objection to negotiate. Should M. Karakhan, however, see insurmountable difficulties in the way of modifying the preliminary text, the Chinese government, animated by a spirit of conciliation and an earnest desire for official relations between China and Russia, are prepared to agree to having these modifications effected through a supplementary exchange of notes to be signed with the agreements.

The note in conclusion remarks that the texts of the proposed agreements can serve as the basis of understanding if the three points to which the Chinese government attach creat importance, can be given adequate consideration and suitable changes effected by a revision of the texts or through an exchange of notes.

On April 5, M. Karakhan received instructions from Moscow that negotiations should not be continued further.

With reference to the attitude of the Soviet government towards the reply from the Waichiaopu dated April 1, the *Rosta* News Agency, a Soviet organ, reports as follows:

"Such a proposition by the Chinese government is nothing but a repetition of what it has hitherto insisted upon, and this means a scheme on the part of the Chinese government in its attempt not only to shirk its responsibility for the breach of the agreement signed on March 14 by the delegates of the two countries but also to mitigate the criticism of public opinion and thereby to turn a new leaf in the state of affairs which has now been brought to a standstill."

New Kiachao Administrator Assumes Office

Kao En-hung, recently appointed director of the administration of Tsingtao and the redeemed Kiachiao territory, began his work of straightening out the muddled affairs of the district with great eclat. The first day he discharged every official of importance excepting one, and when the former director, Hsiung Ping-chi, the governor of Shantung, attempted to leave Tsingtao, Kao had him detained to explain a deficit of about $3,000,000.

There has been an ominous silence regarding the greater issue centered in Kiachao, that of the disposition of the revenue of the Kiachao railway. The Japanese recently protested that the allotment of $50,000 a month to the Tsingtao fleet from the railway's revenue would endanger interest payments on the indebtedness of the line to Japan. As a result they discovered that their auditors were helpless to touch the railway's revenue. The indebtedness amounts to 40,000,000 Yen and it is certain that Japan is not going to silently accept the unexpected turn of events. Japan is probably in consultation with the other foreign powers, and the next step is awaited with great interest.

Repudiation of Lincheng Outrage Claims

On April 4, the diplomatic corps sent an urgent note to the foreign office, renewing the demand that the claims of the Lincheng bandit captives be settled immediately. The note pointed out that these claims, totalling $352,000, had not yet been paid despite numerous promises of the Peking government to adjust them. Of the total amount of the Lincheng claims $220,000 is for actual losses sustained by the captives, including doctors' bills. The remainder is to cover damage caused by sickness, mental anguish, loss of time from business, and the like. Of the total claims those of the American captives total $140,000; the Italians, $100,000; British $66,000; and all others $46,000.

On receipt of this demand, the ministry of foreign affairs is reported by the *Eastern News Agency* to have decided to repudiate the demand by the Diplomatic Corps after bringing the matter for discussion at a Cabinet meet,

ing. It is said that the Waichiaopu is of the opinion that the Powers are very harsh in demanding from the Chinese government such a large sum of indemnity without taking into consideration the fact that China, regarding the Lincheng incident as a great disaster, endeavored in co-operation with the people at large to rescue the captives and is doing her utmost to devise some relief measures.

This change of attitude, if true, is cause for surprise since immediately following Tsao Kun's election to the presidency last October, the financial demands of the diplomatic body for indemnification of the bandit captives was accepted in principle. As regards the trade-mark law issue. The Diplomatic Body, replying to the Chinese government's Note of March 20, in a Note presented on April 5 said that the Chinese government's Note was not sufficient for the Diplomatic Corps to advise their governments to recognize the Chinese trademark law and advise their respective nationals to register their trademarks with the new bureau.

The Diplomatic Body points out that, whether or not their nationals register, in case of complaints these will have to be dealt with in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties concerning the settlement of disputes between Chinese and Treaty-Power nationals.

Far East Prepares to Receive Round-World Aviators

Japan and China are preparing for the reception of the United States Army aviators who have already launched their flight around the world. The Japanese Ministries of War, Navy, and Communications and the Imperial Aviation Society have decided conjointly to welcome the visitors and are now making necessary preparations for that purpose. Furthermore, the Japanese government has estimated Y. 20,000 as expenses for its welcome to the aviators. As for safeguarding the aeroplanes and aviators while passing through Japanese territories, the naval authorities are to undertake the matter, specially despatching some destroyers to Shimushu Island, which is the first landing place of the American fliers. To other landing places, the flying corps at Yaka-suka and Sasebo Naval Ports have decided to despatch several aeroplanes to render necessary assistance to the visitors.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 2. Harlan F. Stone, dean of Columbia Law School, is appointed United States attorney general.——British round-world flier held up 10 days at Corfu by engine trouble.

April 3. Portuguese airship leaves Lisbon for Macao.——Soviet government issues instructions that no passports will be issued to subjects of Powers which have not yet accorded Russia recognition.——Frank A. Vanderlip retires from business to devote time to exposing government corruption.

April 4. Poincare intimates France will relinquish economic but not military control of Ruhr district.——Prince of Wales to start on tour of South Africa on May 2.——American and Swiss banks offer Belgium big loans to stabilize franc.

April 5. Soviet orders termination of Sino-Russian negotiations.——Shipbuilding lockout threatened in England. General Dawes and financial experts complete Ruhr report.

April 6. U. S. round the world aviators fly from Seattle to Prince Rupert, British Columbia.——U. S. Congress believed to have majority favoring Philippine independence.——Mussolini party win overwhelming victory in Italian elections.

April 7. Southampton shipyard workers refuse to resume work so all shipbuilding in England will be tied up by lockout.——One U. S. round-world plane damaged slightly at Prince Rupert, B. C. Others to continue flight.

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SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

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Meyer I. Greenstone,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 25th day of March, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

LAURA GILMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
MORRIS GILMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2407
Civil No. 897
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

MORRIS GILMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 27th day of March, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

CURRENT ISSUES AND TRENDS

Tyler Dennett's, *Americans in Eastern Asia* ($11.00). Contains some 700 pages of material. "It should be in the library of every American in the Far East. Other foreigners will find much of interest in the book and the Chinese naturally will be interested for it constitutes the first authoritative account of Chinese-American relations from the early days down to the Boxer rebellion."—China Press.

The Open Door Doctrine in Relation to China ($5.00) by M. Joshua Bau. "Dr. Bau is already famous in political circles for his great work 'The Foreign Relations of China'.....this brilliant account of the history of the 'Open Door' which is certainly a very useful work, showing his great powers of research will make him still more famous."—China Weekly Review.

Viallate's *Economic Imperialism and International Relations During the Last Fifty Years* ($4.40) describes, traces growth, and analyses present phases.

Bogg (Univ. of Br. Col.) traces *The International Trade Balance* in theory and practice in late years. Valuable for the business man wanting a general survey. ($4.00).

League or War—Irving Fisher ($4.40). By the noted economist and popular writer of Yale University.

Peacemakers, Blessed and Otherwise is Ida M. Tarbell's account of her observations, reflections and irritations at the Washington Conference. ($3.20).

H. G. Well's *The Riddle of the Peace* is a more idealistic version of the same situation and caused a sensation.

Hertzler's *The History of Utopian Thought* ($6.00) analyses and criticises the theories and plans of the leading religious, social and political prophets of history and today.

In *Our Neighbours* ($3.85) Miss MacLean with sympathetic insight describes the actual lives of the less fortunate.

Causes & Cures for the Social Unrest ($4.00) by Dr. R. L. Finney is an intelligible and moderate discussion based on the latest information.

Industrial Government—John R. Commons ($7.50). An account of a score of widely differing actual experiments in Industrial Democracy in America today.

Industrial Democracy, A Plan for Its Achievement ($5.00) by Glenn E. Plumb and William G. Roylance. A theory of economic cooperation leading to industrial peace.

Herbert Feis in *The Settlement of Wage Disputes* ($5.70) shows how wage standards can be harmonised with Industrial Peace.

A Critical Analysis of Industrial Systems by Luther Conant, Jr. ($3.80) results from investigation of private bonus systems and proposes one of cumulative paid up annuities which will interest employers in China.

Are our factories and stores equipped to promote health? Dr. Clark in *Health Service in Industry* ($5.00) shows *how* they can be made so as well as scientifically efficient.

The Charity Organization in the United States ($8.00)—Frank D. Watson. The service of community relief developed abroad.

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai 137 Victoria Road, Tientsin.

New Books and Publications

The Women of Russia

Russia's Women: By Nina Nikolaevna Salivonova. New York. E. P. Dutton and Co.

This is an ably written book dealing with the women of Russia. It opens with references found in the early epics of "Rus" which show that Russian women in ancient times were brave, dashing and fearless. This was the pagan woman whose faith was simple and whose only guide was honor. When the Russian people accepted Christianity the fate of the woman was reversed and she was branded with inferiority according to the author and was reduced somewhat to the status of woman in old China and elsewhere. The Byzantine ideals of life and patriarchal society deprived the woman of her liberties, and she was made a prisoner of the harem. Tartar rule over Russia which extended over two hundred years added to the misfortunes of the woman of Russia. She was forced to complete seclusion like the moslem woman of today, and even in case of serious illness a court physician could not see the face of a court lady. No woman was allowed to read and write before the 17th century in Russia. A departure was made in the 17th century and the court ladies were allowed to have some little education which was confined to the study of French language and music. Peter the Great emancipated the woman of Russia. But her chief benefactor was Catherine the Great who opened the best schools for the women and freed them from many other restrictions. Soon after this remarkable women appeared in Russia. Scientists, writers, philanthropists appeared, and women also took active part in the civic affairs of the country. There are a number of short biographies of these remarkable women written in an easy, simple but highly interesting style. In the struggle for political freedom that Russia inaugurated as the result of the Nicolai tyranny, Russian women took a very active part. With admirable courage some of the best Russian women faced trials, exile in Siberia, and other tribulations for political freedom of Russia. Catherine Breshkovskaya, to mention one out of so many of the same type, who was born in 1844, was the leading figure in the Russian revolutionary movement for many years, showing extraordinary courage and making great sacrifices at the altar of freedom. While young she had the dream of helping the peasants and making them happy. She lost her home and friends and passed twenty-three years in exile in Siberia where she endured extreme sufferings, mental and physical. After her long exile she again started the work of Revolution, when freed. Today she is free. She has equal sufferage and equal rights with men and she claims them, and side by side with man she labors to build up the Russia of her dreams. This intersting study may give the reader some insight into the psychology of the Russian people, and help to remove some of the international misunderstanding about Russia. It is clear that Russian women will soon take their proper place in the affairs of the country and will make their contribution to the culture of Rus ia.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, April 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of PHILIP L. BICKEL, Deceased.	**Estate No. 45** **NOTICE**

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP L. BICKEL, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Oct. 12, 1924 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned

FLOY B. BICKEL,
Executrix,
1251, Rue Lafayette,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1924.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Sino-Russian Deadlock

References: Pp. 210-

Questions: 1. What is an impasse or a deadlock, and why has one occurred in the Sino-Soviet negotiations? 2. What is said as to the relations between Messrs. Koo and Wang? 3. What effect may their disagreement have on the Cabinet situation in Peking? 4. What is the general attitude of the Chinese people toward the granting of recognition to Soviet Russia? Explain. 5. What is reported to be the advice rendered by Minister Sze? On what grounds is this given? 6. In what way is the French government concerned in the settlement of Sino-Russian affairs? 7. What is the official attitude of the French government toward Soviet Russia? Can you explain this? 8. What reports have been current regarding Russian troop movements in the north? 9. What is your own attitude on the question of Russian-Chinese relations? Why?

Topic 2: Extra-territoriality and American Interests in China

References: Pp. 185-88

Questions: 1. How many Europeans in China are now without extra-territorial protection? 2. Explain in detail how this state of affairs has come about? During how long a time has this change been in progress? 3. Have the Swiss extra-territorial rights? Explain. 4. When did China first arrange for extra-territorial rights in China? 5. How long has the U. S. government had full control over its nationals in this country? 6. How did the Washington Conference affect the question of extra-territoriality in China? 7. What is the gist of the resolutions passed at this Conference? 8. Why has the Commission referred to not been appointed? When is it likely to be appointed? 9. Under what conditions will the American government be willing to give up extra-territoriality in China? 10. What is the general tone of this editorial? Do you approve or disapprove, and why?

Topic 3: "The Medium Between Force and Sentimentality"

References: P. 188

Questions: 1. What is the Labor government, and when did it come into power? 2. What attitude is it taking on the subject of protecting British nationals in China? 3. How has its attitude recently been shown? 4. State the facts in the case. 5. What is the medium between force and sentimentality as stated in this article?

Topic 4: Air Trips Around the World

References: Pp. 189-91

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of the trips around the world by air? 2. How many such trips have been planned? 3. What exact plans have been worked out in preparation for the trip of the American flyers? 4. What important centers will be visited by the flyers? Will China be touched?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Trading with the Philippines

References: Pp. 192-3

Questions: 1. What is the strategic position of Manila from an economic point of view? 2. Why are distances often quoted by days rather than miles nowadays? 3. How many people are within the "sphere of influence" of Manila? 4. Name the authorized ports of entry for the Philippines. 5. To what amount did the total foreign and domestic trade come during the past year? 6. What countries carry on an important trade with the Philippines? 7. Which countries are the most important in this trade and why? 8. Name the main exports and imports of the Islands. 9. Why are sugar and tobacco so important in the trade of the Islands? 10. How much Gold bullion is annually exported from the islands? 11. What kind of cotton goods are imported by the Filipinos? 12. What metal products or manufactures are imported? 13. How many important banking institutions are there in the islands? 14. What kind of goods from China are imported by the Filipinos? 15. How long have the Chinese had important trade relations with the Philippine Islands? 16. What can you say as to the trading customs of the Filipinos?

Topic 2: Annual Report of American Chamber of Commerce

References: Pp. 193-4,196

Questions: 1. Why is the Lincheng outrage reviewed here? 2. Does the president of the chamber feel that trading and political conditions are satisfactory in China? Explain? 3. Have the measures recommended by the American Chamber for protection of American lives and trade in China been considered contrary to traditional policy of the U. S. A. in China? 4. Discuss the Yangtsze Patrol force What is it? How much has been spent on it recently? 5. Discuss the letter from Secretary of State Hughes which is quoted. What are its main points? 6. Has there been a reversal of American policy in China? 7. What is said as to American-British co-operation in China? Why should such a policy be pursued?

Topic 3: Tsinan Railway Problem

References: P. 211

Questions: 1. Why has Wu Pei-fu anything to say in reference to the Tsinan-Kiaochao railway? 2. What directions in reference to finance did he give some time ago? 3. What obligations are there in reference to this railway to Japan? What do the Japanese think of Wu Pei-fu's orders in reference to finance? Why? 4. What attempt has Japan made? With what result? 5. What is the power of the Chinese director of the Tsinan Railway at present? 6. What position has recently been taken by Kao En-hung? 7. What is said as to the financial situation in Tsingtao at present? 8. Why has he been sent to Tsingtao?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The past week has been one of fair activity in trading, with the general public taking more interest in the staple than for some time past, and the net result for the week is an advance of one tael. Whenever a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying both by mills and bulls who were encouraged by the firm attitude of interior holders.

On the other hand, Mid-Americans have advanced for the week 280 points for spot while the May and July positions scored practically a corresponding advance. Indian Cotton in sympathy with the rise in Mid-Americans has advanced about 30 Rupees within the last few days, the market closing with a firm undertone.

In summing up the situation, we still contend that looking at the question of supply and demand, it points to a high level of prices unless the outlook should be changed materially by startling untoward developments in regard to the world industrial situation. As to the China staple, the near future hinges on the developments in Mid-Americans and Indian Cottons, coupled with the attitude of Japanese buyers and up-country holders. The latter for the present seem determined to hold out for high prices. Meanwhile, as to the immediate future, it is likely that a decline may take place, but we hardly think it will arouse any fresh bear speculative enthusiasm. We must not overlook the fact that the bears are not having a very pleasant experience to-date in covering their heavy short sales, and are contenting themselves with the hope that within the next couple of weeks the farmers will have to realize cash in order to defray their expense for the Ching Ming Holidays, with the chances that any bulge would bring out more liquidation in spot and futures. The fact remains that we have been running against a phenomenally light movement, and we are, therefore, averse to advising our friends to follow declines of any consequence.

Yarn.—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market during the interval continued steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come.

Liverpool, April 3, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.83	Pence
"	May	17.40	"
"	July	16.85	"

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, April 3, 1924.

New York Market:—

May	29.54	Cents
July	28.45	"
Oct.	24.92	"
Dec	24.45	"
Jan	24.12	"
Spot	29.65	"

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, April 3, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	569	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May	"	524	" "
Fine Oomra, May	"	558	" "

Market:—*Firm*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	49.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	45.00
M-ginned, Spot	"	45.50
Taichong, Spot	"	46.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	"	46.50
Ningpo, Spot	"	44.00

Market:—*Firm.*

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ORGANIZED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

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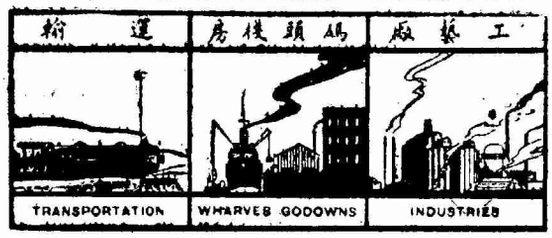

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 9th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver, for "spot" has declined $\frac{5}{16}$d. to $32\frac{15}{16}$d, the quotation for two months forward delivery is down $\frac{1}{4}$d. to $32\frac{7}{8}$d. In the absence of cover and with a fair demand for Gold T/T our official rate for T/T on London is down $\frac{1}{2}$d. to $3/2\frac{1}{4}$d. Our market has ruled easy for early and steady forward at about $\frac{1}{4}$d. above official quotations. Cover is wanted, and in the absence of improvement in exports the tendency of our exchange is towards weakness. The rise in the New York/London cross-rate inclines to weaken sterling, while it gives very little improvement to Gold Dollars as silver can be bought for forward delivery in America to lay down at about G$ $69\frac{1}{2}$ to Taels 100.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

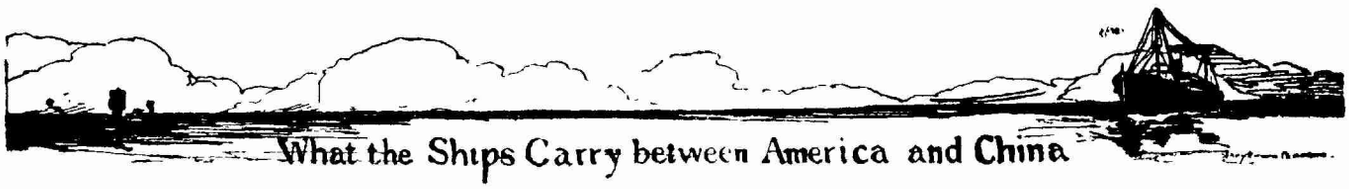
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,397,000 an increase of Tls. 1,876,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 49,770,000 a decrease of $ 30,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 72,791,000 as against Tls. 51,578,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March.	Thursday April 3	Friday April 4	Saturday April 5	Monday April 7	Tuesday April 8	Wednesday April 9
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/2.894	$3/2\frac{3}{4}$ $3/2\frac{1}{2}$	$3/2\frac{1}{4}$	$3/2\frac{1}{4}$	$3/2\frac{1}{4}$	$3/2\frac{1}{4}$	$3/2\frac{1}{4}$
D/Dfts. ,,	—	$3/2\frac{7}{8}$ $3/2\frac{3}{8}$	$3/2\frac{3}{8}$	$3/2\frac{3}{8}$	$3/2\frac{3}{8}$	$3/2\frac{3}{8}$	$3/2\frac{3}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 $3/2\frac{3}{4}$	$3/2\frac{1}{2}$	$3/2\frac{1}{2}$	$3/2\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$
T/T India	231.644	$231\frac{1}{4}$ $229\frac{3}{4}$	$228\frac{1}{4}$	228	$227\frac{1}{2}$	228	$227\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,530.769	11601150	1195	1195	1195	1195	1170
T/T N. Y.	69.577	$69\frac{1}{2}$ 69	$68\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{3}{4}$	$69\frac{1}{4}$	69	69
T/T H'ong	72.413	$73\frac{1}{4}$ $73\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	$73\frac{3}{4}$	$73\frac{3}{4}$	74
T/T Japan	62.086	$60\frac{3}{4}$ 61	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{1}{2}$	61	61
T/T Batavia	193.654	193 $191\frac{3}{4}$	$190\frac{1}{2}$	$190\frac{1}{2}$	$190\frac{1}{2}$	$190\frac{1}{2}$	191
T/T Straits	72.461	$72\frac{3}{4}$ $73\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	$73\frac{3}{4}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$	$73\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3 4.894	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$ $3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	$3/4\frac{7}{8}$ $3/4\frac{5}{8}$	$3/4\frac{3}{8}$	$3/4\frac{3}{8}$	$3/4\frac{3}{8}$	$3/4\frac{3}{8}$	$3/4\frac{3}{8}$
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.394	3/5 $3/4\frac{3}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,644.231	12401230	1275	1275	1275	1275	1250
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	73.077	73 $72\frac{1}{2}$	72	$72\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{3}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s ,, Docs	—	$73\frac{1}{4}$ $72\frac{3}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$	73	$72\frac{3}{4}$	$72\frac{3}{4}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 7	April 8	April 9
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{15}{16}$	$32\frac{7}{8}$	$33\frac{1}{16}$	$33\frac{1}{16}$	$33\frac{1}{16}$
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.63$\frac{5}{8}$	G. $.63$\frac{1}{8}$	G. 63\frac{1}{4}$	G. $.63$\frac{7}{8}$	G $. 63$\frac{5}{8}$	G. $.63$\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 295.00	Tls. 296.80	Tls. 296.40	Tls. 295.00	Tls. 295.50	Tls. 295.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.8125	71.85	71.875	71.9125	72.025	71.98$\frac{75}{}$
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2%	2½%	2½%	2%	2%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 73.95
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T $433\frac{1}{2}$
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3%	Bombay on London	T/T $1/4\frac{23}{32}$
,, ,, 4	$3\frac{1}{16}$%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T $2/4\frac{1}{4}$
,, ,, 6	3¼%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T $1/11\frac{5}{16}$



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.27 equal Gold

S. S. President Grant, March 7,

To New Orleans
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 601
To Huston.
Hair, Human ..... Pls. 69
To Philadelphia
Feathers, Goose..... ,, 15
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,290
To Scranton:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai, Bls. 10.. Pls 10.01
To Newton.
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai, Bls. 16.. ,, 50.45
To Milwaukee.
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 247

S. S. Kongosan Maru, March 12

To San Francisco.
Hair, Human .....Pls 207
Oil, Wood..... ,, 2,914
Tallow, Vegetable.... ,, 5,029
To Portland
Iron, Pig..... ,, 2,520

S. S. West Jessup, March 3, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat ..... Pls. 3,491
Wheat..... ,, 7,500
Timbers
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn .....Sup. ft. 1,381,243
Softwood, Merchantable.....Sup. ft. 317,568

S. S. Bowes Castle, March 5, from U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Mercerised Pls. 18
Iron Tacks..... ,, 1
Iron Tubes ..... ,, 251
Iron Galvanized: Tubes ,, 288
Tinned Plates, Plain .. ,, 15,375
Dextrine..... ,, 105
Flour, Corn..... ,, 125
Hair, Human ..... ,, 9
Starch..... ,, 23
Typewriters .. .. ,, 20
Canned Fruits..... Doz. 20
Canned Meats .....Doz. 130
Canned Vegetables.... ,, 261

S. S. President Madison, March 3, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth .... Yds. 1,617
Apples, Fresh..... Pls. 449
Bones, Cow..... ,, 20
Carbon, Black ..... ,, 176
Cheese ..... ,, 30
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 7,277
Motor-cars ..... ,, 3
Hats ..... ,, 29
Shoes ..... ,, 747
Cigarettes ..... ,, 13,100

S. S. Tymeric, March 3, From U. S. A.

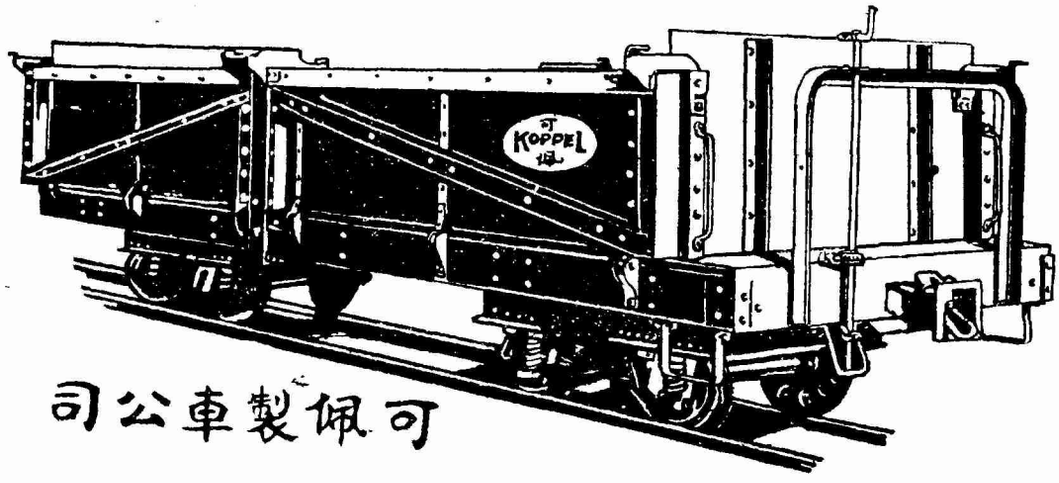
Iron Bolts and Nuts..... ,, 19
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 5,490
Bones, Cow..... ,, 48
Glue, Cow ..... ,, 15
Grease ..... ,, 311
Leadfoil and Tinfoil... ,, 16
Paper, Unclassed ..... ,, 813
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 7,830
Pianos..... Pcs. 1
Files..... Doz. 500
Cigarettes..... Mille 67,500
Cigars .....Mille 20
Turpentine, Vegetable. ,, 220

S. S. West Hixton, March 3, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat..... ,, 7,350
Wheat ..... ,, 30,000
Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn..... Sup. ft. 223,109
Softwood, Merchantable.....Sup. ft. 18,492

S. S. Empress of Asia, March 15
To Boston.
Cotton Waste..... Pls. 200
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 206
To Scranton
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, S'hai, Bls. 10 Pls. 9.97
To Newton.
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai, Bls. 3..... Pls. 9.98
To Hamilton
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 8
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... ,, 4
To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5 Pls. 4.95
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo... Pls. 14
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 132 ,, 135,25
Yellow, Hankow, Bls 20 ,, 19.33
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 25 ,, 25.20
Silk, Raw, Filature:
White, other Ports, Bls, 10 ,, 10,25
Silk Pongees, Shantung ,, 8.14
Brassware ..... ,, 15
Camphor..... Pls. 200
Feathers..... ,, 269

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

28-259

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

April 3, 1924, Crim. No. 589, U. S. v. A. O. Lustic; continued.

" 5, " Cause " 587, U. S. v Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of Kya Tuh Yoong, M. J. Gibson, Grant Mark; submitted.

" 5, " " " 588 U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of Kya Tuh Yoong, Kyeng Dien Wo, Grant Mark; submitted.

" 5. " " " 592, U. S. v A. K. Taylor; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

April 2, 1924. Cause No. 2408, In re Wayne Clark Jordan's will; order appointing administratrix.

HENRY P. NEWMAN'S MANDCHURISCHE EXPORT GESELLSCHAFT m. b. h. PLAINTIFF, v. SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN and ROBERT H. CHANDLESS, doing business under the firm name and style of BATOUIEFF, ZIMMERMAN & COMPANY. DEFENDANT.

ON MOTION FOR EXECUTION

(Cause No. 417; decided July 23, 1923.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Judgment:** PAYMENT to the clerk of the Court which rendered the judgment is usually sufficient and deposit of the amount due in a bank within the Court's jurisdiction to the clerk's credit will not be disturbed unless duly objected to and shown to be prejudicial to the judgment creditor.
2. ID: MEDIUM parties may stipulate for the judgment payable in foreign currency.

Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for the motion.
Theodore E. Simmang, Esquire, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On or before March 20, 1916, the parties to this cause, through their respective counsel, entered into the following stipulation, which was filed on that date:

> It is hereby stipulated by and between counsel for the plaintiffs and counsel for the defendant Samuel Zimmerman respectively, that judgment shall be entered for the plaintiffs against the said defendant in the sum of Roubles Fifty Thousand (Rbls. 50,000) in full of all claims of the plaintiffs against the said defendant arising out of the causes of action stated in the petition herein, on the condition, however, that the plaintiffs shall not avail themselves of this judgment to take out a writ of execution against the property of the said defendant until the expiration of four months after the declaration of peace between the belligerents engaged in the existing war, but nothing herein shall prejudice a proof of claim founed on this judgment against the estate in bankruptcy of the said defendant in the event that he is earlier declared a bankrupt.
>
> Jernigam & Fessenden
> Counsel for plaintiffs.
> Edgar Pierce Allen
> Counsel for defendant.

On the same day and in pursuance of said stipulation this Court rendered and filed the following judgment:

> This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition and answer filed herein and stipulation of the parties that judgment shall be entered for the plaintiff against the defendants according to the terms of said stipulation;
> Upon consideration whereof the Court finds that there is due the plaintiff from the said defendants the sum of Roubles Fifty Thousand (Rbls. 50.000) in full of all claims of the plaintiff against the said defendants arising out of the causes of action stated in the petition herein; provided, however, that no execution hereon shall issue against the property of said defendants until the expiration of four months after the declaration of peace between the belligerents engaged in the existing war; but nothing herein shall prejudice a proof of claim founded on this judgment aginst the estate in bankruptcy of the said defendants in the event that they are declared bankrupts previous to said declaration.

It is conceded by plaintiff's present counsel in his brief that the war mentioned in the foregoing stipulation and judgment "terminated on the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, January 10, 1920." Four months after that would have been May 10, of the same year, but under date of April 1, 1920 defendant's then counsel, the late Edgar Pierce Allen, wrote a letter which appears in the file and which reads in part as follows:

> James P. Connolly, Esq.
> Clerk, United States Court for China,
> Shanghai.
> Dear Sir,

,, 3, ,, Civil ,, 134, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Carporation, Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 5, ,, Crim. ,, 587, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant fined $2, and costs remitted.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 588, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; defendant fined $2, and costs remitted.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 592, U. S. v. A. K. Taylor; defendant fined $2, and costs remitted.
,, 7, ,, Cause ,, 890, In re John Isadore Sanger's estate; order for distribution.
,, 8, ,, Civil ,, 156, Allan MacKenzie v. L. C. Publishing Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 2, 1924, Cause No. 2384, Charles A. Stewart v. Gardner Crane; answer.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2408, In re Wayne Clark Jordan's will; oath and bond of special administratrix; letters of special administration.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2408, In re Wayne Clark Jordan's will; commission to take depositions.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; answer.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.; answer.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2380, In re John H. McMichael's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2383, In re Norah I. Hilton's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2393, In re Rebecca S. Hykes' will; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. Motor Car Sales Co.; motion for judgment by default.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of appearance of additional counsel for defendant.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2409, Louis Martel v. Edwin W. Mills et al.; complaint.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2410, A. I. Gromovi Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; complaint
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2380, In re John H. McMichael's will; power of attorney.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2370, In re Edward H. Murray's estate; inventory.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; motion to set.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co. motion to set.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2395, Shanghai Mercantile Printing Co. Ltd. v. L. C. Publishing Co.; motion for judgment by default.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.; motion to set.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; motion on demurrer.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; answer.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2412, U. S. v. Charles L. Bennett; information.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 890, In re John Isadore Sanger's estate; petition for distribution.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2413, In re alleged insanity of James M. Gill; petition; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2403, In re Abbie Jane Pratt's will; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2383, In re Norah I. Hilton's estate; bond of administrator.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2374, In re Julian C. Petit's will; inventory
,, 8, ,, Corpnr. ,, 164, The Independent Herald, Inc.; articles of incorporation.
,, 8, ,, Cause ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set.

(*By the Commissioner*)

April. 3, 1924, Civil No. 134, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corpn. Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; notice of appeal.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 156, Allan MacKenzie v. L. C. Publishing Co.; petition; summons issued.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 157, The Robinson Piano Co. Ltd. v. C. Tenney; petition; summons issued.
,, 3, ,, Estate ,, 34, In re Edward Linkhorst's estate; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 44, In re Elizabeth W. Arthur's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, Crim. ,, 592, U. S. v. A. K. Taylor; complaint.
,, 5, ,, Civil ,, 156, Allan MacKenzie v. L. C. Publishing Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 157, The Robinson Piano Co. Ltd. v. C. Tenney; marshal's return of summons.
,, 5, ,, Estate ,, 45, In re Philip L. Bickel's will; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.
,, 5, ,, Civil ,, 158, South British Insurance Co. Ltd. v. China American Petroleum Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 156, Allan MacKenzie v. L. C. Publishing Co.; confession of judgment.

I beg to hand you herewith deposit receipt on the International Banking Corpn., Tientsin, covering fifty thousand Roubles, endorsed to you, constituting a payment by Mr. S. Zimmerman on account of the judgment of the Court rendered in Tientsin, I think, early in 1916 in favour of J.P. Newman & Co., a German firm. The roubles are paid into Court because relations have not yet been resumed. I could have sent the notes to you in Shanghai, but thought it safer to place them in your control in a bank.

Subsequently the bank in question sent the clerk a receipt for:

"One package said to contain Roubles 50,000 held originally for a/c of E. P. Allem, & endorsed over to yourself."

"As a general rule a clerk of Court is authorized to receive payment of judgments rendered in his Court," [1] and this deposit in the bank to the Clerk's credit would seem to have been equivalent to deposit with him, and, therefore, to have constituted payment into Court within the foregoing rule and within the terms of the stipulation and judgment. If he failed to notifiy plaintiff (we were absent at the time on circuit) as he should have done, he might be accountable to the latter but it could hardly prejudice the rights of the defendant.

Plaintiff, however, has sought an execution on the ground "that the debt for which judgment was given is payable in gold roubles of the intrinsic value of fifty-one and one-half cents lawful currency of the United States."

It will be seen, however, that no such provision is contained either in the stipulation or the judgment,

1. American & English Encyc. of Law (2nd Ed.) XVII, 860, n. 6.

(*Continued next week*)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12 10	12.30	15 25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ...d.											9.05		
Nanziang ... ...d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12 41	12 58	16.01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ...a.											—		
Soochow ... ...d.		8.59		9.41	11 14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih' ... ...d.	7 00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ...d.	8.14	10.56		11 41	12.49	15.28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ..d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—		Tsinanfu ... ...d.											21.57		19.50
Chiukiang ...d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ...d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ...a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ...a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ...d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ...d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ...d.												17.08	19.48	Chiukiang ...d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			17 29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ...d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ...d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18 03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ...d.			7.10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18 57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... ...d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15 33			19.41	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East ...a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ...d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4 58
Do. d.												10 25		Nanziang ... ...d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ...a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21.50	23 40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d	7 10	8 40	10.10	11.50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17 36	19 21	21.06	22 56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8 46	10 16	11.56	13.36	15 30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22 25	0 15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23 03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12 00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19.00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield .....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Chaugan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction.....dep	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11,53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashal ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.35*	*19.33*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Kashal .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.58*	*9.55*	*11.58*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Chaugan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	—	—	18.30	23.35
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15